

University Column

THE BELLS

The beautiful chime of bells presented in commemoration of President Frost's twenty-fifth anniversary as President of the College, have been fully installed, and were inaugurated by several delightful concerts rendered by Mr. Chester Meneely.

The clock which accompanies the chimes was manufactured by the Howard Clock Company and was installed by Mr. W. R. Cadmus.

A guild or company of bell-ringers has been formed in Berea, leading members of which are Mr. Hackett, Prof. Rigby, Mr. Taylor, Pruitte Smith, and Miss Garman, and it has been great joy to hear several bell concerts by our home talent.

Of greatest interest are the chimes by the clock itself each quarter of an hour. There are four notes at the first quarter, eight at the second, twelve at the third, and sixteen at the fourth quarter just before the hour is struck.

The chimes of bells and clock are in charge of the Woodwork Department of Repairs, phone 16, which means, Pruitte Smith, who is himself already a good performer.

These are the notes struck by the famous clock at St. Mary's Tower in Cambridge, England, and from that tower they have been copied for the great clock on the tower of Parliament House at Westminster. So they are sometimes called the Westminster Chimes, but their older and original name is the Cambridge Quarters. The tune was made by the famous musician Handel, and the words which go with the sixteen notes just before the hour is struck are these:

Lord, in this hour
Be Thou our guide.
That by Thy power
No foot may slide.

BEREA WORKERS MEET

All the teachers and workers of the Institution have remained in Berea for some days to hold special meetings called Convocations. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the plans of the Institution in a more thorough and leisurely way than can be done at the ordinary faculty meetings in term time.

The plan has been to have two sessions, with an intermission, each morning and a third session at night. A great variety of topics, religious, educational, and administrative, have been discussed, and the faculty will disperse for their summer work and vacation with special impetus and preparation from these meetings.

THE TRUSTEES OF BEREA COLLEGE

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Berea College occurred in connection with the Commencement Exercises, and the following were present:

Bishop William F. McDowell, D.D., of Washington, who gave the Commencement address.

Rev. William E. Barton, D.D., of Chicago, Ill. Dr. Barton, besides being pastor of a great church, is editor of The Advance.

Hon. William Herndon of Lancaster, Kentucky, one of the survivors of the famous Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

William D. Embree, Esq., a prominent attorney of New York City. Mr. Embree is a graduate of Berea and a grandson of Father Fee.

Hon. Guy Ward Mallon, of Cincinnati, a prominent attorney and leading citizen of that metropolis.

Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, D.D., a leading pastor of Boston, Mass.

Rev. A. E. Thomson, D. D., Principal of the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.

Hon. Thompson S. Burnam, of Richmond.

Prof. Elmer A. Lyman, Professor of Mathematics at Ypsilanti, Mich. Prof. Lyman received from Berea College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Rev. Carl T. Michel of Harlan, Kentucky. Mr. Michel has just returned from important service in the European War.

William A. Julian, Esq., one of the leading financial men of Cincinnati.

Much important business was done in attending to the college investments and properties, appointing workers for the coming year, and

revising the statutes of the Institution.

The Trustees and Faculty had luncheon together in Kentucky Hall Thursday noon followed by after-dinner speeches from all the Trustees and Mrs. Frost, and from a considerable number of workers.—Robert F. Spence, Simon Muney, James C. Bowman, Noah May, Dean Miles E. Marsh, Howard E. Taylor, Miss Margaret E. Dizney, Miss Ruth C. Sperry, Mrs. A. W. Clement, and Miss Anna L. Smith.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

While Commencement did not see such a large crowd this year as is common, it was highly successful. The procession at 8:00 o'clock was short but enthusiastic. President Frost was able to be present in the morning to present the diplomas and degrees. The different department exercises were introduced by the respective deans. The different productions were of great practical value and showed that the young people of the different classes are thinking along modern lines.

The Commencement address was delivered by Bishop McDowell of Washington, a Trustee of the College. He made a strong appeal for the young people of today to be given a chance, the best chance possible. After the address, informal talks were made by several prominent visitors. Doctor Barton, while presenting the speaker of the occasion, read a series of resolutions which the Trustees had passed extending to the President and Mrs. Frost their most hearty congratulations on their completing twenty-five years in Berea's service. They were unanimously voted by the audience.

SENIOR DINNER

The members of the Senior Class were delightfully entertained by the Juniors on Commencement Day. The dinner was served in the Main Dining Room, the scene of many such enjoyable occasions. The members of the College Faculty were also present.

"ANGLIN FALLS"

A number of young people enjoyed an all-day excursion to Anglin Falls, Thursday. The scenery of that section is superb at the present time and remarks of satisfaction on the conclusion of the trip were evidence of its pleasing tone. The young people report that the water still runs "down" over the falls. The party consisted of: Mrs. John F. Smith, Misses Stella Haley, May Brown, Edith Frost and Mary Eunice Pearson and Messrs. Fenwick, Paddock and Griffin.

LITERARY ADDRESS

The annual address before the literary societies was delivered on Tuesday night by Dr. Ralph A. Felton of New York. Doctor Felton is connected with the community work of the Presbyterian Church and spoke very interestingly on community work. His strong appeal was to the well-trained young men and women from the mountains to go back to their native land and make it better through community service. His many concrete examples of the work which he is doing were not only amusing but highly instructive.

BOONE PAGEANT

The members of the graduation class of the Foundation School presented the Boone Pageant as a Commencement exercise. The pageant was given two years ago with much enthusiasm and success. The play given this year was a revision of the former one and was very creditably presented. The scenes of the drama were full of historic interest and presented in a short time the principle events in the life of the pioneer, Daniel Boone.

The graduates received their certificates in the Main Chapel on Friday afternoon. They were presented by Superintendent Edwards. A short address was given by Professor Dodge and words of commendation were spoken by the Normal, Vocational and Academy deans.

This event closed a highly successful year for the Foundation School.

College Column

THE CALL OF THE HILLS

By J. Earl Tate, B. Ed.

There is no other section of the world with a similar population that offers a greater opportunity for service than the hills.

If there is any one thing that a college man or woman should understand, it is, that there are others to whom they are united, and in whom they must feel an interest. That word "others" marks the boundary line between selfishness and altruism.

Today there seems to be two classes of people; one who knows nothing but society, the other knows nothing of society. The bonds between these two classes seem to have been severed; but in college, we learn that worth does not depend upon the amount of money a man has; that it does not depend upon the degree he receives from college; that it does not depend upon his pedigree or the distinction of his ancestors. We learn to measure men by the manner in which they discharge the duties of citizenship.

As I see it, the greatest fault with the graduates of our colleges of today is, they do not seem to realize they are saved to serve. There are graduates on this platform today that have been in Berea ten years. The college has spent \$40 a year or \$400 on each of those graduates. If they had gone to some other institution, it would have cost them \$100 a year or \$1000 more—thus a difference of \$1400. Now what does Berea College expect for this \$1400? As I see it, Berea College is a philanthropic institution, working not for the preservation of the individual; but for the uplift of the Southern Mountains. If Berea College graduates our brightest young men and women of the mountains and sends them away to Chicago, Detroit and Washington to find employment, that is a compliment to the institution, but what are the advantages brought to the mountains by such a system of education? If Berea College does not expect her graduates to reside in the mountains, then Berea College is only a large net dipping up the big fish stealing that which enriches her not and makes the mountains poor indeed. It would be better for the mountains that Berea College never exist than for her to graduate thirty of her most promising citizens each year and return only two to help them.

Let us see why there is such a condition of society, of church, of agriculture, and of education in the mountains.

In Milligan College in Tenn. during a period of fifteen years, less than 100 graduates returned to the mountains for a life work.

The secretary of Emory and Henry College in Va. says, "Less than 20 per cent of our graduates return to the mountains for a life work."

In Berea College, which prides itself as being the capitol of the mountains we find that from the beginning of the institution up to the class of 1917, only 40 men and 35 women who are college graduates now reside in the mountains. Many other colleges have similar records. Now as long as this condition of affairs exists in the colleges, what can we expect of the mountains?

If you visit the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, you will find that the river has cut its way down thru almost a mile of solid rock. If you descend approaching the river, you find 1500 feet of solid granite, and for ages that stream has been gradually cutting its way down thru those layers of rock. Every drop of water that has passed thru that chasm has left a record of its work, while no one drop of water made a perceptible change, yet, all those drops working together have been necessary to accomplish what is now recognized as one of the wonders of the world.

Thus as each drop of water was needed to hew out the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, each native son and daughter of the mountains are needed to help lead our own people to realize the value of a library of good books, a news paper, a cabinet organ, and a hundred other things.

Our people dislike the northern missionaries, and the eastern Greek and Latin root education does not meet our needs. Then it is left to the native sons and daughters of the mountains to lead our people out of the wilderness of ignorance into the promise land of scientific agriculture, up-to-date rural education, sanitation, and cooperation in church work.

The question is not, can our college graduates afford to spend their lives in the mountains, but how can they afford to neglect so great an opportunity.

Normal Column

Professor Lewis left Tuesday for Champaign, Ill., to attend commencement of the University of Illinois, where he will receive the M. A. degree, which he earned during his residence there last year, with the exception of his thesis which he has prepared during the present year.

He will go from there to Nashville, Tenn., where he will teach nature study and School Gardening in the Peabody Summer School.

Every teacher should be planning to do a good part of the work of production and conservation of foods this summer and fall. As a preparation for doing the latter, read the extract given below from a letter issued by the National Department of Education. Get the bulletins suggested, at least, and be ready when your term opens.

A COURSE IN FOOD ECONOMICS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

The following lessons have been outlined to answer the many requests that have come to the Bureau of Education in regard to the subjects which should receive emphasis in such a course:

Lecture I. The Needs of the Body—Fundamental to any study of food economy is a knowledge of the needs of the body. This subject should be carefully developed by simple statements relative to the functions that food performs in the body and the quantities that are essential in different conditions.

References: Stiles, Percy. An Adequate Diet (Harvard Health Talks).

Lusk, Graham. The Fundamental Basis of Nutrition.

Mendel, La Fayette B. Changes in the Food Supply and Their Relation to Nutrition.

Farmers' Bulletin 142. Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food.

Lecture II. How to Select Food.—The planning of meals for efficiency and economy; providing a day's food requirements.

References: Department of Agriculture Reprint, "Food Selection for National and Economical Living," by Dr. Langworthy.

Farmers' Bulletin 808, "How to Select Foods."

Rose, "Feeding the Family," Macmillan.

Lecture III. Care in the Handling and Keeping of Foods.—Home storage and preservation; careful preparation of food in cooking factors essential to economy.

References: Farmers' Bulletin 375, "Care of Food in the Home."

Farmers' Bulletin relating to foods and their preparation.

Lecture IV. Small Economies.—The vast majority of people probably do not have too much to eat, but rather they are careless in the handling of what they do have. Sum up the most common acts of carelessness of which all are guilty; if in each of the 20,000,000 families in the country, there were a saving of one teaspoonful of butter, a total national saving of 200,000 pounds of butter would result; a saving of one teaspoonful of sugar per family would aggregate a saving of 700,000 pounds of sugar, a saving on one slice of bread per family would mean a saving of 1,000,000 pounds of bread. Similar statistics could be worked out for the waste in the careless handling of foods.

Friends, why let this natural talent lie dormant any longer? Why allow our best soils to feed the people on the flood-plains of the Mississippi river? Why allow our people to sell their lands to the northern millionaires for a song? I know not what course others may take, but for me the poet has expressed my feeling in these words:

I want to go back to the hills again,
Up under God's beautiful sky;
Where the wind sings over at twilight,
When the rim of the moon glides by.

I want to go back to the hills again,
To the hilltops wild and free,
I will arise and go now,
For the hills are calling me.

Safety First.
Railroad Foreman—Sambo, if we had war wouldn't you like to be a captain and get in front end holler, "Come on, boys!" Sambo—No, sub, boss. I'd rather git behind and holler, "Go on, boys!"—Christian Herald.

There is freedom for me I know;
Where the footpath dips to a shadowy gorge,
Then out on the broad plateau.

I want to go back to the hills again,
To the hilltops wild and free,
I will arise and go now,
For the hills are calling me.

There is freedom for me I know;
Where the footpath dips to a shadowy gorge,
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Vocational Column

HOW TO FEED THE FAMILY

By Linnie Alcorn

How to feed the family is the biggest question before the American people today.

We have in our country three kinds of eaters: first, the gulpers, one who eats without chewing; second, the gluttons, one who eats too much; and thirdly, the ones who eat because they know that food is to their bodies is the same as fuel to an engine.

Not only do the third class have the pleasure of eating a well-prepared meal, but they have the greatest physical possession, health. Upon this the good citizenship of our country depends.

Right food properly prepared gives us vitality, by strong vitality we have clear mentality, by clear thinking we have clean morality, and by clean morality, we have good citizenship, and thus the world would be made up of better men were it properly fed.

We need to begin to feed the world right in the home and yet, at the word "home," I wonder what many would have in mind. Many would think of a restaurant, a dairy lunch, a hotel or some public eating place. It is very hard to direct and tell these people what to eat, but should their homes be made more attractive and they were served well-cooked meals, this eating at public places would be stopped.

Now to see what we can do to have wholesome, attractive meals at home. Edison says we are not to eat for pleasure nor to fiddle our palate but we are to take food into our bodies the same as air and water.

Henry T. Finch, one of the writers for "Good Housekeeping," with many others, disagrees with Mr. Edison. He says food eaten without pleasure is apt to result in indigestion; so we shall do well to take both these statements and make a decision by saying that food must not be eaten wholly for pleasure but we who prepare the meals should cook them so well and set such an attractive table that one will derive pleasure from eating wholesome food.

Luther Burbank surely believes in pleasing our eyes and tickling our palates or he wouldn't produce so many pleasing varieties of fruit.

Perhaps, to our mind, when we think of attractive food, will come the question of finance. The majority of our people will think it takes money to have wholesome and attractive foods. At once we who have studied Home Science will say "No." In our experience at Model Cottage, we girls know that at one dollar and thirty-five cents a week for one person we can have a well-set table each meal. We have learned to do this by keeping an account of what money is spent for each kind of food and making out our menu within this limit.

We learned to cook food so it would be pleasing on our table and when taken into our bodies would give us vitality or power, same as coal gives power to an engine.

We learned the rules of economy and it would be well should every American home know these few and simple rules. People are, today, starving in all parts of the world and should hold their hands up in astonishment should they see the horrid American extravagance walking out the back door in the shape of a waste can supported by a careless housewife. If nothing else this war will teach us of this generation, it will give us a lesson in economy of food. Yet with the present horrible crisis staring us in the face with cold, beady eyes in a short, distant future, we turn our eyes and say, "Get a plenty while ye are getting and the extravagance goes on just the same."

What or how to feed the family will soon perhaps be, feed the family what you can unless we get busy.

Each family should have a family garden if possible. Here each can take his turn at gymnastics in keeping and growing this garden.

Think of the many good vegetable dishes we will enjoy gotten from this garden. Too, we all know the necessity of having green things to eat.

Isn't it splendid to have a nice bunch of onions to adorn the table with in the opening spring days or a bunch of rosy-cheeked radishes for breakfast with bread and butter.

If we have lived in the city at all or seen city life, we know how eager the people there are to get fresh vegetables from the farm. They know the value of such to their health and how it pleases their appetite.

Yet not everyone knows how to prepare vegetables to get the most good out of them. Many don't know

the simple fact that rapid boiling toughens them and makes them less digestible.

French cooks give us the idea of blanching them which brings out their flavor more.

How many times have we eaten watery rags instead of whole cooked vegetables of just the right texture and flavor.

Cooks need to know that all vegetables except those of the cabbage family need to be only cooked in enough water to prevent scorching.

Edison says the best cooks are in the west among the farmers and wage earners. We find the people of the South especially need to know that a well fed family shouldn't have warm bread, much pastry or fried foods.

In my observation of children, I have had in my training in the schoolroom, I found that those who made the best progress were those who were given well-cooked food.

Too often we see a child come to school with a lunch made up of corn meal griddle cakes, fried meat, a fried egg, some fried potatoes, a biscuit and jam and a piece of cake. Anyone who has any knowledge of food at all will say this child is wrongly fed; he should have had a bread and butter sandwich or meat sandwich, a soft boiled egg, if potatoes, have them as a salad, boiled or baked, a cookie or two and some fruit.

Another great important thing is the selection of food in season. Our bodies require certain foods at certain seasons and it seems as if Providence has arranged things for our convenience so we might get such foods needed at certain seasons the cheapest. For instance, in winter, we want meat of a rather fatty consistency to produce heat for our bodies and we find meat is easier cared for in the winter rather than summer. In spring we desire fresh, green vegetables as they seem to contain mineral salts which stimulate our nerves and blood and prevent us having the lazy fever.

The family must be fed according to the work it does. Susie, if she sits around all day and plays the piano doesn't need to eat meat, beans, potatoes, bread, butter, eggs, and milk as Daddy who goes out in the field to plow; her balanced meal will perhaps be a glass of milk and bread and some fruit. Age will have a great affect. A growing child will need more food which will produce a great deal of energy. He won't need to eat meat, but give him all the cereal, bread, milk, eggs vegetables and fruit he can digest well. It is easy to write this down but still another to give these foods proper preparation. Perhaps we can better tell it by telling what to avoid, and that is giving his food to him half cooked, frying it or cooked up like shavings.

A man will need food not only to give him energy but enough to repair the worn out cells. His food too, must be well-cooked for indigestible food in the body is worse than wasted, as it will clog the human machine.

What a man eats depends upon how heavy his work is! the heavier his work is physically, the more substantial and energy-producing food he must eat.

Older people will need less of the energy producing foods. They can eat more milk, vegetables and fruit and live happily and well on such.

Our friends of France can give us many good points on feeding the family. The French housewife doesn't shop over the telephone but goes to the market and actually sees what she buys. She goes to the market each day and gets her daily supply fresh. They don't have this horrid way of keeping food fresh by cold storage, yet this seems to be a necessary thing in our country. Their meals are served in many courses and thus one will eat lightly, get a variety and chew food well.

So we see, in thinking over the cooking of a meal, there are many small important details, and therefore, we should consider the importance of our work and study over this great question, some, every day. We can do this by taking a good magazine and have our name on the mailing list for new bulletins from the Department of Agriculture.

Study the sources of food and the careful preparation of each kind with regard to health and we shall see a wonderful, unrealized, improvement in our future citizenship.

A Strong Character.

"A strong minded woman, you say?" "Unquestionably. I don't believe she would show any signs of agitation whatever if she were to discover that she had left home without her powder puff."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Any fool can fall in love," says the Cynical Bachelor, "but it takes a pretty slick article to land on his feet."—Philadelphia Record.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Instituted 1870

Incorporated 1873

Prospective students presenting a certificate from Berea, showing an equivalent of one year of High School work will be matriculated at this college without examination.

Drug store experience not a preliminary requirement.

Pharmacy offers quicker returns than Medicine, Dentistry or Law.

Industrial Chemistry courses adapted to the needs of the student.

Address, THE DEAN

104 W. Chestnut St.

Louisville, Ky.

God's Dealings Through Twenty-five Years

Sermon by President Frost to Berea College Graduates, Sunday, June 3, 1917, in College Chapel.

Scripture, Joshua XXIV: 1-8; 13-31

Text, Psalm XXVI: 7; "That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works."

On the great clock of history each hour is a century, a hundred years, and twenty-five years is a quarter. It is for the profound student, and for all of us at times, to study history in centuries and millenniums. We go back to the birth of Jesus Christ, to the founding of Rome, to the life of men on the Nile and the Euphrates. But there is more intimate study of history when we take a shorter and nearer period. History is an ever-flowing stream of which we are ourselves a part; we are making history this very hour. We may study the history which lies within easy memory of the living, the history which is yet in suspense, and for such study it is well to commemorate the quarter of a century today completed, the twenty-five years just past, marked by the administration of one man as the head of Berea College, an administration which began in the autumn of 1892 and completed its first year in June, 1893.

One striking fact to our graduates regarding the year 1892 is that they were not then living! A few may have been children at their mother's knee, but the great world was moving forward wholly without help from you! You graduates and students have arrived in a ready-made world of home and state and school. You come like the children of Israel, "into cities that you builded not, and of vine-yards and olive-yards that ye planted not do ye eat."

Berea is one little plot in the garden of the Lord. He has a countless number of beds in His garden, all watered by the same rains, warmed by the same sun, and swept often by the same breezes and tornadoes. Let us look first at some of this world weather that Berea has shared through five and twenty years.

Twenty-five years ago there were no automobiles, no telephones, no aeroplanes, and no submarines; but men had the same passions, the same joys and sorrows, and were neither better nor worse because of the vehicles in which they traveled.

Twenty-five years ago in Germany the present Emperor had just deposed Bismarck; in England Gladstone was "the grand old man"; and in America, Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland were contending. William Jennings Bryan had just reached the House of Representatives with the hay-seed of Nebraska in his hair; Theodore Roosevelt was an obscure Civil Service Commissioner in New York; Woodrow Wilson was an unknown college professor in Princeton; William H. Taft was a United States Circuit Judge. Lloyd-George had just been elected to Parliament for the first time from a Welsh district.

Those were the closing years of the nineteenth century. Alfred Tennyson was composing his last lines, Ruskin was alive although no longer writing. There were great painters—Millais, whose Boyhood of Raleigh we all love; Leighton, who was working upon his great pictures of Ruzpah and the Sea giving up its Dead; and Watts, who was just bringing out his three paintings of Mother Eve. Rudyard Kipling had written "The Light that Failed." Darwin had been dead ten years and John Stewart Mill nineteen years, but Spencer and Huxley were in active life, developing a scientific method more valuable than any of their positive conclusions.

In America we were just developing our first multi-millionaires and learning the names of Rockefeller and Carnegie. Our poets—Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow—were gone and Holmes was just going, but their influence was starting on its endless march around the world. Phillips Brooks was preaching his last sermons in Boston, Dwight L. Moody was in the full tide of his work on both sides of the sea. His was the crowning work of that nineteenth century. Like Wesley before he came into a frivolous and money-grasping age and planted idealism and aspiration in thousands of humble homes. It is the converts of Wesley and Moody and their descendants who form the bone and sinew of the British nation and our own. Moody had already established his girls' school at Northfield, and he was just establishing his Institute in Chicago. It was a snowy day in December, 1890, that I read upon the newspaper bulletin board in Boston that Dwight L. Moody

was dead.

Of men widely influential twenty-five years ago and widely influential now there are very few. We can name Charles W. Eliot and Lyman Abbott.

The same year, a quarter of a century back, 1892, was marked by the founding of Chicago University and the coming of two famous German professors, Von Holtz to Chicago, and Munsterberg to Harvard.

And now of the world's changes. In medicine we have discovered vaccination against typhoid fever, and thru the control of germs and the means of transmission have gained great control over yellow fever and other diseases and made surgery more safe and efficient. In hygiene and preventative medicine we have learned much.

In education we have learned to look upon the true test as the actual performance of the pupil after he leaves school. This includes not alone his getting a living but also his attitude toward family, neighborhood and nation, and his possession of the tastes, aptitudes for growth and apprehension of eternal values which has been meant by the best people when they speak of religion. This has always been the ideal of education entertained by inspired men like Luther and Horace Mann, but it has now been adopted by the educational authorities generally and is controlling in a larger degree the arrangement of courses, the editing of text books and the training of teachers—the ideal of an education which shall show its value by the conduct of those who have been educated. There has also been a rearrangement as well as a development of the subject matter of instruction so that sociology stands as a new department of learning and psychology has a modern meaning.

In reform these twenty-five years have seen a great diminution of the cruel and heartless treatment of Negroes, some decrease in the corrupt use of public office and public money for selfish and personal ends, and a great advance in public regard for all mankind. There is a reaching out to make laborers, cripples, remote dwellers and all persons in any way disadvantaged or in need of special adaptation sharers in the stores of civilization. Most impressive of all is the advance of law toward suppressing vice of every kind, as gambling, and particularly drunkenness and the commercial establishments that promote it. These gains are somewhat offset by the general prevalence of luxury and its accompanying weakness and degeneracy of body and character, and the astonishing efforts to have women assume the duties of men, thus diminishing the natural charms of sex and the reasons for chivalry and tending to make the individual instead of the family the unit in the state.

In what may be called world politics there have been great changes. The British and German Empires have been organized in wonderful ways, though the British nation, like our own, has been weakened by luxury and feminism. Spain and Turkey have receded in power while Russia and China and still more Japan have advanced. The Panama Canal has added to the neighborliness of nations. The United States, for good or ill, has entered the arena of world politics. In nearly all lands there seems to be a growing sense of brotherhood and desire for social justice, and an extension of governmental interests in industries, commerce and the real welfare of the people.

In religion there has been seeming gain in recognizing the fact that God's revelation in the Bible is a progressive one. We have always known that the New Testament was in some ways more important than the Old, but in the last twenty-five years we have come to see Christ's own teaching as the thing by which to measure all other truth. We value the question of the lawyer who asked Christ, "What is the first and great commandment?" This emphasizing of the central doctrines of Christianity which include the social as well as the personal responsibilities of man has naturally made Christians of different churches less hostile. But these gains are partly offset by the decline of religious worship throughout the world. The organizations of the church are partly formal and perfunctory, unattractive and unprofitable, and even where they are or could be made fruitful they are neglected. Such a condition we must attribute to the failure of religious leaders. The people who neglect

religion are really as hungry for gospel truth, and as unable to live by bread alone, as any previous generation. They even turn to extravagant forms of religion because the established religion fails. We need another Wesley or Finney or Moody.

And now we ask what Berea has been doing while these great movements have been sweeping over the world.

Our twenty-five years in Berea naturally falls into four periods: The first, from 1892 to 1895, was the Initial Period, in which we made a new statement of Berea's aims and gathered our first new students and supporters.

Second, from Commencement 1895 to Commencement 1914, was the First Expansion Period, in which new endowments and buildings were secured, largely by aid of the initial pledges of Doctor Pearsons.

Third, from 1904 to 1909, was the Adjustment Period, in which we were chiefly occupied by the difficulties attending the separation of the races and the establishment of Lincoln Institute for the colored people.

Fourth, from 1909 to the present time, has been the Second Period of Expansion, in which we have finally secured the space, and largely the shelter and equipment, most necessary for our work.

It must be noted that there has been no period which could be called distinctly one either of intellectual or spiritual growth. All these twenty-five years have been a struggle for daily bread and bodily shelter. During all these years we have professed spiritual aims and these have guided our efforts, and many spiritual advances have been recorded, but we have been actually giving chief efforts to things not spiritual but temporal. In other words, we have been getting ready to do something spiritual, cherishing the spiritual with the expectation that later on we could devote ourselves to it with the earnestness which it deserves.

Now if we should give one minute to each of these strenuous years our discourse would be too long. Let us try to make the recital brief, with no attempt to try to mention all that is significant, or even that is most significant—merely some prominent things which seem best to illustrate and represent the other things whose record must be left for later historians or the recording angel of the Great Day.

Berea had a great history before 1892. The new President found the Ladies Hall, Lincoln Hall and Howard Hall already in place, 55 acres of public grounds, 200 acres of glade land, a library of 5,000 volumes, a small printing plant and laboratory outfit—a total material equipment valued at \$127,000. And there was an "old" and a "new" endowment fund aggregating \$407,000, though partly derelict by poor investments and offset by a debt of \$32,000. The "present worth" of the Institution, therefore, was about \$200,000.

But far beyond these possessions were the name, the history, the ideals and the opportunities of Berea.

Yet while possessed of this equipment and character Berea was at that time without any plan or momentum. Since the decline and death of President Fairchild there had been no directing mind and the working force was discouraged. There had been no advance, no increase of students or other reward of effort, for some years. It was a good time for a new leader!

And the new leader came with some providential preparation. He had been the choice of the three patriarchs, Fee, Rogers and Fairchild. He had an ancestral interest here, for his grandfather had been an anti-slavery leader and a personal friend of Brother Fee. He was himself a graduate of Oberlin and had been for fifteen years a member of its faculty. And he had had the impulse and call to activity that led him to raise money and students for Oberlin and to campaign for prohibition and other good causes. He had just returned from a year of travel and study in the old world. By far the greatest asset which he brought to Berea was a young wife, able to give sympathy and sound advice on all his varied tasks, and to represent him and the Institution in the most momentous affairs.

Of the eleven Trustees who elected the new President only two survive, Rev. A. A. Myers, of Harrogate, Tenn., and Rev. Leander J. Aldrich, of Fredericktown, Ohio. Besides these were the patriarchs, Fee (d. January, 1901) and Rogers (d. July, 1903), four citizens of Berea:

Charles Lester (d. 1896), Arthur Hanson, brother of John Hanson of the original Board (d. 1897), Josiah Burdette (d. 1917) and Samuel Hanson (d. 1916), a former professor, Walter E. C. Wright, whose services were of greatest value until his death at Olivet, Michigan, in 1909, and two men who had just been elected on the Board, Rev. J. P. Stoddard of Boston (d. 1908) and Rev. Addison P. Foster, D.D., of Boston (d. 1900?). Another Trustee, largely influential in this election but not present to vote, was Rev. George R. Leavitt, D.D., of Cleveland.

The faculty that greeted the new President consisted of four professors—L. V. Dodge, who sits with us today, P. D. Dodge, now a pastor in New York State, B. S. Hunting, principal of the Preparatory Department, whose genial and devout life ended in 1898, and A. E. Todd, whose careful work for the library, the scientific courses and the general interests of the school will long survive his death which occurred in the same year, 1898.

There were also Miss Gilbert, whose portrait hangs here in the Chapel, Mrs. Daisy Hubbard Carlock, and Miss Honor Hubbard, sisters of the famous Elbert Hubbard and possessed of all his talent without his recklessness. There was a colored tutor, Hathaway, whose work in mathematics was good, a "lady principal," a teacher of bookkeeping and penmanship, two music teachers with little to do, and six teachers in the elementary schools, of whom one was a niece of the famous anti-slavery statesman, Joshua R. Giddings, and another new arrival destined to important service, Miss Alice K. Douglas.

P. D. Dodge, Professor of Mathematics, was also Treasurer, E. P. Fairchild, son of the late President, was "financial secretary," which means money-raiser, Ella J. Swezey was Matron of the Boarding Hall, while the Steward of the Boarding Hall and Assistant Treasurer was the oldest worker now in the active service of Berea, Thomas J. Osborne, who had been here three years. There was thus a force of twenty-three persons, none of whom were doing full work or working to advantage.

The "student body" that greeted the new President at the opening of the Fall Term consisted of less than fifty persons, the majority children whose feet as they sat in the Chapel seats did not touch the floor. Before the Fall Term was over something more than 100 had straggled in and the total enrollment for the year, including the crowded Winter Term was 354.

There followed three Initial Years. Five things marked the year ending at Commencement, 1893:

First, the new President made himself acquainted with the records, organization and conditions of the school.

Second, he suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever, in which during the first three years all the members of his family followed him.

Third, Providence sent a visitor Dr. A. D. Mayo, who at that time knew more of the conditions of the South than any other man, and he made the new President wise.

In the fourth place, the new President, with the financial agent, Fairchild, made a trip through the eastern states and found that Berea's friends were dead or forgetful, so that we had the task of finding a new set of supporters.

Fifth, in the spring of 1893 occurred the great financial "panic" so that all business was suddenly depressed.

By the end of this year, however, the new President and his wife had a program for getting Berea once more on the track of service and progress. At Commencement there was a formal inauguration. Five hundred invitations were printed and E. P. Fairchild, whose business it was to know our friends and hopeful donors, was appointed to mail them. A month later, we found in the office 400 of those invitations, which meant that there were less than 100 people in all the land who might be supposed to care who the new president of Berea was! But the Lord gave faith and courage in that dark hour and some words of the inaugural address ring true and sound true even after the lapse of a quarter of a century.

At that first Commencement in 1893, we laid the foundations of a Vocational Department, though the name Vocational had not yet come. We devoted the one gift of \$500, which had come to us for new equipment, (the donor was a dear lady in Andover, Mass.), to the erection of our Model House, and we sent for our first new worker, who came largely as a volunteer, train-

ed in the industrial courses at Toledo, Miss Adella Fox, Teacher of Home Science. We picked up a former student who lived in Berea as Teacher of Woodwork, Rev. William Robe. We found a student to take charge of printing, Mr. Will D. Candee. And we completed our Vocational Faculty of four by giving to the Steward and Assistant Treasurer the added duties of farmer, Thomas J. Osborne.

The income for that year was \$14,659.37; the current expenses \$15,664.40; deficit \$1,005.23. Besides this, we borrowed \$2,000 to advance to various adjuncts, \$2,000 for new equipment and \$2,700 for extraordinary expense like new Chapel roof, fences and interest on debt, which thus grew about \$8,000.

The second year began with "extension work" although the word "extension" was not heard. In the view of the new President, a school could not be a school without students. There were three sources from which students might be drawn, the north, the colored population of the blue-grass and the mountains. Rev. William E. Barton, Berea's most distinguished alumnus, tendered his services that summer for a campaign for northern students. He had known Frost at Oberlin and been largely influential in persuading him to come to Berea. He realized that if we were to maintain the world standard of equal chance for all men, we must have northern students. Barton is a good campaigner and between 50 and 100 northern students actually came so the people of Berea almost fainted with astonishment. And in that first new northern group was one enterprising young man destined to be long associated with Berea, Francis E. Matheny.

To increase the colored students no great effort was made. They were already attending in good numbers and could be relatively neglected, though the President visited a dozen colored schools in various parts of the state. For this neglect of the colored people, we were sharply attacked before the year was over.

But the great problem was the mountains. The previous fall one professor had spent twelve weeks in visiting the mountains and he reported the mountaineers were not interested in education. He told the new president that Berea must look for its students to the north. The new President and his wife pondered this situation. They had studied the map of the mountains even in Germany and had set their hearts upon planting religion and education there. Already they had pictured the mountains as destined to be the Scotland of America. But the old and experienced workers all reported that the mountains were not interested in education.

The Fourth of July, 1893, is a great day in Berea's annals. There was a picnic at Slate Lick and the young President and his wife were there. As the President was lying on the grass near the pavilion—he was still weak from typhoid fever—Frank Hayes sat down beside him. "President," said Hayes, "I'd like to take a ride with you out through Jackson and Owsley Counties and visit the folks and call at school houses and see if we can't get some new students for next fall winter." We went. Our first stop was at Owsley Forks and then on past other forks and branches and "Royal Oaks" and "Stamping Grounds" and "hollows" and "groves." At early morning we would sight a school house with its straggling scholars, its teacher who hardly knew what the school was for, and perhaps one of the school directors and a parent or two. We talked and talked hard. We told stories, and compelled them to smile. We acted out little dramas; we quoted the Bible; we showed pictures; we promised great things if they would only have the courage to study and to come to Berea. We did the same thing at another school at noon. Then we went to some nearby cabin for a snack to eat and a visit with the hospitable people at table. By hard riding we would reach another appointment before "school broke" in the afternoon and speak again. We would stay at this third place and preach at night. The day-time audiences were pitifully small but there was a crowd at night.

After the preaching, the President slept with Frank Hayes and Frank told him what mistakes he had made! He told him what he had said that was not understood, and what he had said that might give offence. That summer was of greater educational benefit to the young President than any university course he had ever attended or any book he had ever read. And that broke the spell. The increase of mountain students at Berea began from that summer.

And then came the tussle to get new donors. The new President had enough reputation from his Oberlin days to procure an invitation to address a club in New York City. He had one very distant relative in New York whom he had never seen but once, Dr. J. Cleveland Cady, the architect. Dr. Cady was invited to the Club. The other speaker was George W. Cable. So that night young Frost made two new friends, Cable and Cady. Cady invited him to his house and began planning for a parlor meeting later on. To that parlor meeting he was able to bring some of the influential men of the land. Albert Shaw presided, George Kennan, Harvey E. Fisk, John E. Parsons, were among the company and they all became interested in the new program for Berea and the South.

A similar victory was won in Boston. Dr. Barton was now settled there as a pastor and Frost was a regular member of his household for weeks. The leading man in Barton's church, Frank Wood, met the expense of a great dinner party at the Thorndike Hotel. N. S. Shaler of Harvard, who had been State Geologist of Kentucky, was there. So was Jonathan Lane, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Gordon who was called home a few weeks later. We made twenty friends that night, friends that stood by us as long as they lived. Jonathan Lane's widow sends \$100 to Berea every year still.

Our program was thus vindicated by the actual coming of new students and by the approval of some of the best people in the land.

Two other steps were taken in this Initial Period which looked forward to things which have proved sound. Our second building was the Williams House for Men's Industries, and our first readjustment of forces made Mrs. Carlock Head of a distinct Normal Department. The Board of Trustees was increased by the addition of important men like Gamble, Lloyd and Burroughs whose services were soon terminated, however, by death and removal, and by others who continued for years or even to the present time, Stearns, Burnam, Mallon and Barton.

The Initial Period ended and the First Expansion Period began with Dr. Pearsons' visit and initial pledge in June 1895. The President's work for money for our daily bread was in the East but he had a sudden impression that he ought to see Dr. Pearsons. He made the trip from Boston to Chicago in the dead of winter for that one purpose and Dr. Pearsons agreed to visit Berea at the next Commencement. He came and was entertained in the old Fairchild House, then occupied by President Frost, and he was pleased. He made his initial pledge: "Whenever Berea College will raise \$150,000 for endowment, I will add \$50,000 to it." This first new endowment was not completed until the end of four years, in 1899. Dr. Pearsons at once repeated his offer and the second endowment was raised in one year, completed in 1900.

As a helper in the first endowment campaign came a new worker, still here with unabated energy and enthusiasm, Henry M. Penniman.

Following the endowment effort came buildings. Our wing of Science Hall was erected in 1896 to accommodate the new work of Professor Mason. Special gifts enlarged our forest, farm and garden lands. The President's House came partly by bequest of Albert E. Curtis of Worcester in 1901. The Music Department set up for itself in what is now the Academy Office. The Green Building was erected as Administration Headquarters in 1902, as well as Boone and Gilbert Cottages, while Prospect Cottage was purchased. By 1904 we were well on with our Men's Industrial Buildings, while the Chapel, Library and Water Works were promised.

During the years of this First Expansion there were important additions to the working force. In 1895 with Penniman came two vigorous young men whose energy was of the greatest value though they did not continue many years, Rexford Raymond and Clay Herrick. In the same year came Mrs. Kate U. Putnam, first in the Normal Department and then in Home Science until 1911.

The next year, 1896, the populace expelled the entire faculty of the Kansas Agricultural College. Berea at once called S. E. Mason as Professor of Horticulture and built for his use the Science Hall wing. He left us for government service ten years later.

The next year Miss Grace Clark came from the same institution as the first private secretary to President Frost, continuing with Berea until her death in 1904.

(Continued on Page Seven)

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

We **SELL Hats** and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

James E. Hillman left for Nashville Tuesday to enter school for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Thompson of Lincoln Institute were Commencement visitors.

George Snowden spent a part of the week in Berea and was accompanied to his home in Nicholasville by his daughters who have been studying in the Vocational Department.

Robert Burnette is visiting friends in Nicholasville this week preparatory to leaving for summer school in Nashville.

Fred Oscar Bowman who has been teaching at Cranberry, N. C. during the past year was home for a short vacation. He returned to Cranberry where he has work for the summer.

Mrs. and Mrs. R. O. Moberly and Chas. M. Embry of Moberly were Berea visitors during the week.

J. H. Potat of Cleveland, O., was in Berea for a few days last week.

Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stegeman and Mrs. J. C. Layne of Fort Thomas were Berea visitors during Commencement.

Walter W. Heckman of the Second Regiment Band at Winchester visited friends in Berea Wednesday. Russ B. Elliott, a former student of the College Department, spent several days here last week.

Miss Myrtle Click of Winchester was a Commencement visitor.

Mrs. Lizzie Todd and son of Paint Lick were here for a short visit last week.

Joseph Hammons and Miss Jennie Tomson were Commencement visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Judson of McAfee visited friends in Berea last week.

Dr. William E. Barton of Chicago, a member of the College Board of Trustees, was a Commencement visitor.

Mrs. W. H. Metcalf, Mrs. D. C. Metcalf and Miss Gertrude Adams of Waco visited friends in Berea last week.

Mrs. Malinda Hill and children returned to their home at Bethany, W. Va., last week after an extended visit with relatives in Berea.

Miss Marie Scrivner was able to be brought from the Robinson Hospital to her home last week and is rapidly regaining her health.

Miss Mable Henry, who has been at the Tavern for several weeks, left Monday for Winchester.

Miss Bess Marsh and grandmother, Mrs. Hankins, arrived last week for a visit with Prof. and Mrs. M. E. Marsh.

Mrs. Laura Gabbard has been quite sick for the past few days.

Miss Kathleen Ogg spent a few days of last week with relatives near High Bridge.

Misses Grace and Verna Engle were in Lexington for a short visit last week.

Miss Florence Tatum left today for Mount Sterling for a few days.

Harold Van Winkle left Sunday for Cincinnati, after visiting relatives and friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Preslon Cornelius were called to Louisville, first of the week, to Dr. Bert Cornelius, who is ill there.

Miss Bettie Herndon, who was a student at Hamilton College, came home Thursday to spend the summer with her parents.

Mrs. Sadie Moore Jones of Stanford, was visiting relatives and friends here the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Steenrod and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dick and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stephens and daughter, Janet, and Mrs. Dave Dick, of Harrison, O., motored to Uncle Tom's Cabin, Fort Nelson, High Bridge and other points of interest Thursday.

Mrs. Nannie Brannaman entertained the Misses Sara and Dora and Mrs. Jane Ely Monday to luncheon.

Ahe Cornett has bought the Wyatt and Engle stores. Mr. Cornett has opened his store in the Engle building.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Christian Church met at the home of Mrs. Nannie Brannaman on Chestnut street.

J. W. Herndon went to Cincinnati, Tuesday morning on business for the Dixie Highway.

Mr. Aaron and family on Chestnut street, left Wednesday for Clinton, where they will make their home.

Mrs. Aurora W. Clement left for Vicksburg, Mich., Tuesday, where she will spend the vacation with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. A. Weatherbee.

A. C. Dulaney, Registrar and Attorney of the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, has given notice to our fellow-townsmen and attorney, W. B. Walden, that he is duly appointed as abstractor for that bank.

Clyde Stillwell, a well-known former Berea student, is now in Russia as a legal adviser of a large manufacturing firm of the U. S., doing business there.

Professor and Mrs. Dodge spent Monday of this week in Lexington on oculist business and matters connected with the G. A. R.

The Rev. E. N. Hart of Inez, pastor of the Presbyterian church of that place, was a Commencement visitor last week.

A. J. Walden of Appalachia, Va., spent the week end visiting his brother, W. B. Walden on Chestnut street.

What is the matter with having a good old-time celebration of the Fourth of July in Berea this year?

In former times, Independence Day was celebrated throughout the land as an occasion of patriotic interest. In these stirring times, we ought to have a revival of that wholesome custom.

FOR SALE

Some second-hand farm wagons. Apply at College Barn. S. L. Baird. ad-51.

GOLD RING LOST

Marked with initials J. M. D. to F. C. and nine small sets. Reward for return at this office. ad-50.

COLLEGE POSTOFFICE HOURS CHANGE

Outgoing mail will leave at 10:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. instead of 10:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. All other hours are the same.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

A good time is anticipated at the C. E. at 6:30 Sunday night on the porch of Union Church.

Brother Hudson will lead. The topic is "What is Reverence and why we should be reverent?" Let us have a good attendance.

WELCH-ANDERSON

Miss Mary Welch and Zack Anderson were married Monday, June 11 at twelve o'clock at the home of the bride at Sturgeon, Owsley County.

Miss Welch is an attractive young lady. Mr. Anderson is employed at the Porter-Moore Drug Store and is known better by "Red."

COL. WESLEY FROST COMING

President Frost's second son, Col. Wesley Frost, of the State Department of Washington, who has attracted so much attention by his work at the American Consulate at Cork, Ireland, has just returned to this country to work at the State Department at Washington. He has a brief vacation and is expected to arrive with his wife and little daughter in Berea on Friday of this week.

BEREA FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

The monthly business meeting of the Directors of the Berea National Farm Loan Association was held at the National Bank last Saturday.

The main business was the final consideration of the application for loans. W. B. Walden has been officially appointed abstractor for the association and in a short time the members will receive the loans on their farms.

LOST KEYS

Two Yale lock keys on ring and hook. Lost on Commencement Day. Finder return to this office. ad-50

"QUEEN ESTHER"

The second rendition of the cantata, Queen Esther, was given by the Harmonia Society Monday night. With the exception of a few minor changes, the production was given in the same manner as at the first recital. The solos were handled nicely by the different singers and, despite the smallness of the chorus, its singing was very good.

TWO BOOTLEGGERS FINED

Within the last two weeks, our officers have gotten busy bringing local law-breakers to terms.

S. Q. Laihart was tried before a jury and found guilty and fined \$100.00 and costs and a sentence of 10 days in jail.

W. W. Kendrick was arrested and placed under bond of \$100.00. S. Q. Laihart, bondsman. He failed to appear at his trial, thus forfeiting his bond. In addition, his case was tried before a jury, who found him guilty. He was fined \$100.00 and costs and a jail sentence of 40 days hangs over him if ever he returns.

UNION CHURCH NEWS

The pastor will be absent this week and next. He goes to Chicago to be present at the wedding of his son, Saturday, the 16th.

Rev. Henry Penniman will preach at the Union Church next Sunday. His many Berea friends will be glad to hear him.

The members of the Lookout Committee are especially requested at the beginning of the summer to attend to the matters of the church service.

The meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society is deferred to Wednesday, the 20th.

There was a large attendance at the midweek meeting last week. Every member should make it a point of fidelity and honor to be present at these meetings during the summer. The topic this week is found in James 4:17.

METHODIST NEWS

Next Sunday morning at the Methodist Church Rev. A. W. Hamilton will preach on "The Crucible of God" and will deal with the events of the hour.

At the Union Service on Sunday night Rev. W. J. Hudspeth will be the preacher. It is particularly requested that the choirs of all the churches unite in making the song service a success.

This service will be held in the Pavilion throughout the summer.

COL. W. J. LAMPTON

The following verse was the last written by Col. Lampton and was published by the New York Herald on whose staff he was a valued member and whose verse was an attractive daily feature of that great journal:

The Flag in Sight

Go, fling the Starry Banner out in nationwide display and fix it fast, nailed to the mast, for it has come to stay. Go, fling the Starry Banner out, go fling it to the skies where all may see that Liberty rejoices as it flies. Go, fling the Starry Banner out, Go fly it forth on high that it may shine along the line as freedom matches by. Go fling the Starry Banner out, in common conscience, that here we stand, One flag, One land, and one allegiance. Go fling the Starry Banner out, to pass the word along to all the world that it's unfurled against the Prussian Wrong. Go, fling the Starry Banner out, announcing that its call shall always be Equality for men and women—all. Go, fling the Starry Banner out, the emblem of the free. By right divine the living sign of World Democracy.

W. J. Lampton.

Col. Lampton was once a citizen of Winchester.

He was a great friend to the Boone Way movement and lent encouragement of value during its darkest days of doubt and uncertainty. He advised Mr. Maret, in those days, to "never give up the ship" but fight on and on and the time would come when the Mountains would accomplish what they were striving for, a great highway thru the Cumberslands.

Col. Lampton's departure by death is a great loss to our country. His remains were buried in Winchester cemetery on Saturday, June 2nd.

CIVIC PLAYGROUND AND COOPERATIVE GARDEN MEETING

All interested in the Civic Playground enterprise and the stockholders of the Cooperative Garden are called to a special meeting at the Methodist Church Monday night at 7:30, June 18.

Mr. Miller who has charge of the playground will present the complete plans for the summer's work. All parents holding tickets and those who have not been fortunate enough to secure tickets should be present. Other interesting features of our civic life will be presented. Don't forget the time and place.

Bernard Shaw, naturally, never suffers from shyness, but speaks his mind clearly and boldly on the platform, with never an instant's pause for the apt word, and Israel Zangwill is equally confident.

\$50,000 Owners' Contest to Follow Maxwell's Economy Triumph of May 23rd

Hundreds of Maxwells on May 23rd made good our claim that a Maxwell will go further on a gallon of gasoline than any other 5-passenger car—now, from June 16th to 30th, we expect 40,000 Maxwells to make as good or a better showing than was made on historic May 23rd

May 23d was Maxwell Gasoline Economy Contest Day all over the United States and Canada.

Fifty Maxwell cars went a total of 1,983.6 miles on a total of 50 gallons of gasoline.

The average gallon mileage of those cars was 39.67. And these were privately owned Maxwells—in actual daily use.

Those 892 cars averaged 27.47 miles per gallon of gasoline. More wonderful records are being received daily.

We could rest our laurels on this great triumph—but we don't intend to do that.

\$50,000 in U. S. Liberty Bonds To Be Given Away Next Time

Now we're offering \$25,000 in U. S. Liberty Bonds as prizes to the 500 Maxwell owners who make the best mileage on one gallon of gasoline. Every Maxwell owner has an even chance to win a bond.

The other half of the \$50,000 in Liberty Bonds is to go to dealers for helping us with this stupendous undertaking.

If you own a Maxwell your chance to win a Liberty Bond is as good as anybody's.

The contest is open to women as well as men Maxwell owners.

See us at once for details of the contest.

Enter this history-making competition now. Win a Liberty Bond.

SCRUGGS & GOTT
DEALERS

Berea

Kentucky

EXTRA

Bargains are being offered this week at our Closing Out Sale. Don't fail to attend, for we are going out of business and will save you money on anything in our line. Everything reduced.

Gott Bros.

Main St.

Berea, Ky.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cans or More!
Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Rod Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Castings.
Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.
Phone 343 & 397 RICHMOND, KY.

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MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

Your Millinery Problem

Can best be solved by us. We have the stock, the designs, and the prices to suit you.

Fish's

Be Prepared to Weather a Storm.



THINGS may be going well with you today. You may have a fine position. Your business may be prospering. You may be in the full vigor of youth and health. Of course none cares to look on the dark side. But it always is well to be prepared for a change in the tide. The greatest preparation is a healthy bank account. Drop in and see us about an account. We'll gladly talk it over.

Berea National Bank

Real Estate News

If interested in a nice home in Berea see us at once. We have for sale one of the best houses in town, fine location high and dry. Nine room house, bath, basement, laundry, stable, garage, college water; ask us about it.

SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky

Your investment in real estate today promises to your children what your father's investment thirty years ago would have meant to you

COME TO BERE A

We have a very complete line of farms, town and suburban property and some good business opportunities.

Come in and talk it over with us.

DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Berea Bank and Trust Company Building

Berea

Kentucky

Think of a Visit Every Week From All the Helpful People Who Write in The Citizen!



Habit Is Second Nature

The ease with which different tasks are accomplished is made possible because right habits force their completion. It is not difficult to open an Interest Account in this Bank; not much money is necessary. This done, the habit of systematic depositing becomes second nature, and is difficult to break. Good results from this habit are recognized.

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Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. C. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Advertising rates on application.

BEREA'S RED CROSS SOCIETY

In addition to the names published May 31st, the following have been added as members. It is truly gratifying to see the interest taken in this enterprise. Have you enlisted in this helpful way?

Dr. and Mrs. Felton
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dean
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hayes
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fethergill
Dr. and Mrs. Preston Cornelius
Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Mitchell
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Welch
Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Best
President and Mrs. W. G. Frost
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ferguson
Alice K. Ferguson
Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Spencer
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clark
Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Robinson
Dr. and Mrs. Raine
Mr. and Mrs. Vogel
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hamilton
Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Clark
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Muncy
Mr. and Mrs. Wertenberger
Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge
Mrs. A. T. Fish
Miss Addie Fish
Mrs. J. B. Herndon
Mrs. M. A. Ogg
Miss Sarah Ely
" Dora Ely
J. W. Herndon
Mrs. E. L. Hanson
Mrs. T. P. Wyatt
Tom Parker
Miss Childs
Miss Bertha Olmstead
Mrs. Floyd Kidd
Mrs. Florence Ridgeway
Mrs. L. L. Fry
Mrs. Joe Stephens
Miss E. K. Corwin
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Roberts
Prof. and Mrs. Rumold
Miss Ethel Todd
Mr. and Mrs. Rigby
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Baird
Miss Eva M. Fisher
Prof. and Mrs. John N. Peck
Miss Sarah Burgess
Miss Alice D. Case
" Ellen H. Raymond
Prof. and Mrs. T. A. Edwards
Geo. W. Clark
Miss May Harrison
Mr. and Mrs. James Durham
Miss Ritscher
" Myrtle Mary Berg
" Adelia Fox
" Bettie Herndon
David Smith
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ely
Mrs. Jessie Klunard
" C. Wynn
" P. B. Evans

Mrs. H. E. Bingham
Prof. C. D. Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Goudy
Enos Walker
J. R. Little
Thos. Huff
Andy Huff
Gord McGuire
John E. Anderson
J. G. Baugh
Isaac Harrison
A. Neely
T. M. Powell
Harry Hazlewood
W. R. Powell
Nettie B. Miller
Miss Stella Case
H. Muncy
W. J. Tabum
H. C. McGreary
W. E. Farmer
Miss Ruth C. Jacob
" Bertha King
" Bettie Lewis

N. P. Montgomery
William Huff
George Thompson
Jackson Robertson
P. N. Nash
Chas. W. Allen
H. M. Penniman
C. O. Ogg
Irvin Baker
Henry Ritter
Miss Leona Evans
Howard Whitaker
Benton Fielder
Mrs. W. M. Smith
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Miss Jessie Moore
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Dr. Herbert Johnson
Mrs. W. L. Moore
Mrs. Shelby Tudor
Mrs. Elmer Moore
M. A. Horner
Mr. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Burdette
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Stephens
Elizabeth Lucile Stephens
Miss Jean Cameron
Miss Ruth Sperry
Mrs. Edwin Embree
Francis Matheny
Howard Hudson
Ben Dean
Mrs. Gertrude Todd
Mrs. Hankins
Miss Gertrude Smith
Miss Etta Moore
Mrs. James Smith
D. N. Welch
Mrs. Grant Huff
Miss Sallie Lowen
" Martha Dean
" Pattie Moyers
Mrs. William Terrill
R. H. Chrisman
Mrs. Martha Early
Mrs. Geo. Spicer Moore
Mrs. Joe Braunman
Mrs. J. W. Hudspeth
J. C. Coyle
Mary Margaret Lewis
Dwight L. Bicknell
Miss Maud Parker
Mrs. Wm. Duncan
Mrs. Wm. Carl Hunt
Clarence Osborne Kirby
Fleming Griffith
A. M. Canfield
D. G. Hales
Miss Myrtle Starns
Miss A. S. Morrow
Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Baird
Miss Norma Stoughton
Mrs. McGuire

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Cloyd N. McAllister
Mrs. Naomi D. Christopher
L. K. Flannery
R. E. Baugh
Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Abney
A. F. Scruggs
H. H. Harrison
John Porter
Dr. B. H. Roberts
Prof. and Mrs. Marsh
Mrs. A. Smith
Harold Hackett
Mable Henry
Arthur S. Chapin
Robert F. Spence
Mrs. Martha J. Ely
Miss Mary Tatum
G. N. Slott
June Armstrong
Jewell Ogg
Sallie J. Kelly
J. O. Gains
Leslie Green
William M. Hayes
Leford Creekmore
Mrs. Laura Gabbard
Editha Spear
Dr. M. M. Robinson
Dr. Alton Baker
Miss England
Mr. Moore
James A. Burgess
Mr. and Mrs. Tarlton Combs
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson
E. A. Bender
Miss Maud Kimble
Piner Campbell
Mrs. J. L. Ambrose
Mrs. M. H. Gabbard
Mrs. J. Q. Scrivner
Mrs. W. B. Kimble

TRUE PATRIOTISM

We are indebted to the Pinnacle News for a marked copy calling our attention to a truly patriotic act executed by one of Berea's sons now in the financial world operating on an extensive scale in New York City.

A. T. Herd and Geo. Carden Sell 7 Ships

Washington, May 9.—The Federal Shipping Board tonight announced that it had purchased from American owners seven Austrian merchantmen held in American ports, totaling 52,621 tons for \$6,778,006. The price is about half the prevailing price for ships. The vessels will be repaired within a few months and placed in the war emergency trade by the board.

The ships are the Dora, of 7,030 tons, and the Ida, of 4,730 tons, both at New York; the Erny, of 6,515 tons, at Boston; the Anna, of 1,575 tons; the Clara, of 3,932 tons; the Teresa, of 3,760 tons, at New Orleans and the Lucia, of 6,744 tons at Pensacola.

They were bought from A. T. Herd and George A. Carden, New York shipowners who agreed to sacrifice their profits and sell at virtually the same price they gave for the vessels.

"This economic experiment is in sharp contrast to the experience met by the Government in ship purchasing at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War," said Chairman Denman of the board, explaining that an American corporation to whom the

owners were under contract to sell also had agreed to waive its interest.

The vessels could not have been operated by the private American owners until after the war without becoming liable to seizure by allied warship. The low price paid by the Government was \$107,000 more than was paid originally to the Austrian owner, the Austro-American Steamship Line. This sum represented thinning cost and attorneys fees incident to the purchase.

The ships were bought at President Wilson's direction and payment will be made from the \$100,000,000 war emergency fund at the President's disposal. Other similar purchases are contemplated by the Shipping Board and it is said some of the Austrian ships now in American ports may be acquired. "Messrs. Herd and Carden purchased the vessels with the approval of the State Department, which they obtained on April 2," said Mr. Denman. "The vessels will be repaired and placed in a trade serving the war-emergency in the very near future. The shipping Board has made a careful survey of the vessels and expects that it will have them ready for sea with the same expedition shown in the repair of the Hamburg-American fleet."

"The vessels were bought with a restriction to neutral trade for a cost of them of \$128.65 a ton. After making this contract of purchase, Messrs. Herd and Carden contracted to resell the vessels to a syndicate of New York capitalists at \$148 a deadweight ton. This latter agreement was made several days prior to the protective measures taken by the Treasury Department, which placed guards on the vessels to prevent further damage.

"Subsequently, it became apparent that the United States might need the vessels for service in assisting the Allies. Messrs. Herd and Carden offered their profit as a gift to the government."—New York Times.

A. T. Herd, one of the partners in the transaction, was born and reared in Owsley County and educated at Berea and the spirit of patriotism displayed by him is such that the county of his birth, the school that educated him and in fact the entire Appalachian region of Kentucky, may well be proud of him. The spirit of patriotism he displayed, burns as freely in the bosoms of other inhabitants of the mountains, although few, like him, have been so favored by fortune as to allow them to manifest it in the same manner. It was the knowledge of this spirit that led the representatives of the Tenth and Eleventh districts to oppose the conscription feature of the army bill. A willing horse has no need for the spur but there are other parts of the country, where the spirit of patriotism does not burn so fiercely, and it will need the spur of selective conscription to force them to do their share to aid the country that protects them.

It was predicted by physicians who spoke at the meeting of the National Association for the study and prevention of Tuberculosis that, with the present progress to that end, the disease will soon become as susceptible of prevention and cure as typhoid fever and small pox. The people must be educated in the matter, and this the Tuberculosis Commission at Frankfort is bending every effort to do. Plenty of pure air, nourishing food, rest and cheerfulness works wonders in relief and cure.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

arrangements were made for an address delivered by Lieut. Col. Robert J. McBryde of the First Kentucky Regiment yesterday. He spoke on "The Duty of the Kentucky Press in the present crisis."

U. S. NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

the loss of invaluable time. "It is the earnest desire of the War Department that 70,000 single men between the ages of 18 and 40 who have no dependents and who are not engaged in professions, businesses or trades vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, be enlisted in the regular army before the 30th of June, 1917."

There are 8,367 newspapers in the United States that decline to carry liquor advertisements. Kentucky has 125 editors who refuse to "bow the knee to Bacchus" or accept "busthead dollars."—Caziz Record.

Penalty for Not Registering

Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, anti-conscriptionists, were found guilty of conspiracy in Federal Court in New York, Tuesday, after the jury which heard the case had

deliberated two hours. Joseph Walker, a third defendant, was acquitted. The maximum penalty for the offense is two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

"I want to thank you gentlemen," said Judge Mayer to the jurors after the verdict had been returned, "for what I believe to be a just verdict. You have rendered a service to the Government."

The men were charged with having distributed anti-conscription literature.

Anarchy was defined as "a new philosophy of social order" by Kramer at his trial.

"I don't believe in physical force; in police, judges, courts, armies or navies," declared Kramer, in explaining his position. "I believe in a society, each according to his need, from each according to his ability. I would go against the wall before being conscripted. I will not register."

On cross-examination, the witness asserted he was opposed to all government and all laws, except "ethical laws."

Twenty-eight men entombed in the Speculator Mine at Butte, Mont., by a fire since Friday morning, were rescued at 1:40 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the 4,200 foot level. Finding of the men alive spurred the rescue parties to renewed efforts in the search for other missing miners.

Senate Committers Take Step Toward Prohibition

Washington, June 11.—Two committees of the Senate took important steps Monday toward prohibition.

The Senate Judiciary Committee overwhelmingly voted a favorable report on the Sheppard amendment for national prohibition.

At the same time the Senate Committee on Agriculture voted to report out a bill to restrict liquor manufacture.

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, offered a motion to provide that instead of outright prohibition of the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and other malt liquors, that power be given to order such prohibition whenever he deemed it in the public interest.

This motion was pending when the committee adjourned until yesterday.

The net effect of the committee meeting is to make it certain that the committee will bring out a bill which will prohibit outright the use of foodstuffs for distilling spirits and making wines for beverage purposes, and that it will either seek to prohibit manufacture of malt liquors or will authorize the President to do so.

Sentiment in the committee favors authorizing the President to commandeer liquor in bond in order that it may be converted into alcohol for munitions manufacture.

The Finance Committee some days ago decided to put into the war tax bill a provision which would tax newly distilled spirits to a point which would be practically prohibitive.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS LETTERS

(Continued from Page Eight)
the farmer to his right mind. There are very few idlers.—Some farmers had to plant whole fields of corn over owing to the continued cold weather; we look now for a fine season that the people may raise large crops and our country be blessed with plenty.—We hope due consideration will be given by our leaders in regard to shipping foodstuffs out of our country as it is supposed that there is a great shortage.—Luther Bowman of Vine was the guest of Rev. A. D. and Kate Bowman Sunday.—Mrs. Silas Fields and two little daughters, Salome and May, were the guests of the Rev. A. D. and Kate Bowman Sunday.—Mr. Presnell of Tennessee preached three very interesting sermons at the Southern Church this week.—James S. Bowman of Vine was thrown from a mule some few days ago, his head striking a sled runner, cutting it very badly is getting all right again.

JACKSON COUNTY

Green Hall

Green Hall, June 4.—Rain is no scarcity now. Crops have been greatly damaged on account of hail and washing rains.—Abe Jackett had a fine cow killed by lightning Thursday night.—Married, May 24 John Gabbard to Miss Lucy Venable. The Rev. Harvey Johnson officiated.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Andy Warren May 26th, twin girls. Their names are Sarah and Margaret.—Ruben and Dahlin Hughes were at Commencement at Berea, June 10th.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter Mahaffy, May 27, a boy; his name is Junior.—F. F. McColm is attending County Court at Booneville today.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

To anyone, young or old, men or women, THE CITIZEN offers to take you into a profit-sharing campaign

Big Money

THE CITIZEN is making an interesting proposition for representatives who will give all or part time. For particulars, call at the office of THE CITIZEN, or write at once

THE CITIZEN - - Berea, Ky.

Dialogs and Recitations To Be Found on Reserve Shelf in the Library

Note.—* Indicates Very Good, ** Excellent.

Descriptive

*Farm-Yard Song—Choice Selections No. 4, p. 12
**A Home Picture—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 43
**In School Days—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 173
*The Old Man in the Model Church—Choice Selections No. 7, p. 13
A Kiss At the Door—Choice Selections No. 7, p. 139
Teaching Public School—Choice Selections No. 5, p. 47
Maid Muller—Popular Readings, p. 141
*The Doorstep—The Reading Club, p. 25
*The Old Forsaken School House—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 31
The Forty Acre Farm—Sunday School Sermons, p. 35
**The District School—Junior Speaker, p. 128
**Old Fashioned Threshing—Junior Speaker, p. 147

Humorous

**The Courtin'—Choice Selections No. 4, p. 53
(May be used as a pantomime, some-one reading while two others act it out).
*The Quilting—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 53
**The Difficulty About that Dog—Choice Selections No. 6, 109
Mrs. Caudle Has Taken Cold—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 97
To Those About to Marry—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 79
*Brother Watkins—Choice Selections No. 7, p. 50
*Who Would be a Boy Again?—Choice Selections No. 7, p. 90
**Nose and Eyes—Popular Readings, p. 26
**John Jankin's Sermon—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 27
**Melting Moments—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 47
**Our Menagerie—Junior Speaker, p. 10
**Where Do You Live?—Junior Speaker, p. 21
*Mother's Doughnuts—Junior Speaker, p. 41
*The Dear Little School-Ma'am—Junior Speaker, p. 47.

Patriotic

**The American Flag—Columbian Speaker, p. 79
The Blue and the Gray—Choice Selections No. 5, p. 155
*Independence Bell—3-Minute Declarations, p. 323
**Our Whole Country—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 138
**The Two Banners of America—(this shelf.)
Sunday-school Selections, p. 185

Religious

The Creed of the Bells—Choice Selections No. 4, p. 33

*My Mother's Bible—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 51
*Nothing But Leaves—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 156
*God Careth—Sunday-school Selections, p. 16
**The Corn and the Lilies—Sunday-school Selections, p. 94
**Read This, Boys—Sunday-school Selections, p. 175
True Heroism—Sunday-school Selections, p. 179

Temperance

*The Power of Habit—Columbian Speaker, p. 67

Pathetic

Over the Hills to the Poorhouse—Choice Selections No. 4, p. 27
**Pictures of Memory—Choice Selections No. 4, p. 110
*Old Man in the Stylish Church—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 45
*Drafted—Choice Selections No. 5, p. 152
Annie and Willie's Prayer—Choice Selections No. 5, p. 167
*Somebody's Darling—Popular Readings, p. 68
I Remember, I Remember—Comprehensive Speaker, p. 541
*The Young Tramp—Junior Speaker, p. 122

Children's

*The Old Love—Junior Speaker, p. 3
*Keep Trying—Junior Speaker, p. 1
*The Boys—Junior Speaker, p. 7
*Brave, Frank, Kind—Junior Speaker, p. 9
Only a Boy—Junior Speaker, p. 31
Miscellaneous
**Jones—The Reading Club, p. 89
Laugh and the World Laughs With You—3-minute Declarations, p. 135

Opening

**Words of Welcome—Sunday-school Selections, p. 199

Closing

**Closing Address (verse)—Sunday-school Selections, p. 200

For Several

*Cold-Water Cross—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 199
*Lessons by Little Teachers—Junior Speaker, p. 2
**The Mill, the Rill and the Bee—Junior Speaker, p. 6

Dialogs and Pantomimas

Vanity Vanquished—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 217
Mind Your Own Business—Choice Selections No. 5, back page
Songs of Seven (Pantomime)—Jean Ingelow
Too Late, Ye Cannot Enter Now—Twenty-third Psalm—Five Speakers
Drills of all sorts
(For other dialogs, see catalog of Dramatic Publishing Co. on Reserve Shelf)

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C. June 8, 1917.
A summary of the June crop report for the state of Kentucky as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates and transmitted through the Weather Bureau U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

All Wheat

June 1, forecast, 7,330,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 8,010,000 bushels.

Oats

June 1, forecast, 5,570,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 6,300,000 bushels.

All Hay

June 1, forecast, 1,010,000 tons; production last year, final estimate, 1,421,000 tons.

Pasture

June 1, condition 72, compared with the ten-year average of 88.

Apples, (Agricultural Crop)

June 1, forecast,? barrels of 3 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 2,147,000 barrels.

Peaches

June 1, forecast, 1,101,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 880,000 bushels.

Prices

The first price given below is the average on June 1 this year, and the second the average on June 1, last year:

Wheat 270 and 113 cents per bushel. Corn, 171 and 82. Oats 85 and 59. Potatoes 296 and 82. Hay \$18.20 and \$14.20 per ton. Eggs 29 and 17 cents per dozen.

PRESERVING EGGS IN WATER GLASS

Why Preserve

During the spring and early summer, when eggs are abundant and reasonable in price, attention should be given to preserving them for winter use. Fresh eggs properly preserved may be kept for eight to twelve months in excellent condition and used with good results.

A Good Method and Cost

A good method for the preservation of eggs is by the use of sodium silicate, or water glass. The present price of sodium silicate is about 30 cents per quart, and at this price eggs may be preserved at a cost of approximately 2 cents per dozen. It is not desirable to use the water glass solution a second time.

Time to Preserve

Eggs laid during April, May, and early June have been found to keep better than those laid later in the season.

Kind of Eggs to Preserve

If satisfactory results are to be obtained, the eggs should be fresh and clean. Eggs that float when placed in the solution are not fresh and therefore cannot be preserved. When only slightly soiled, a cloth dampened with vinegar can be used to move such stains. Under no circumstances should badly soiled eggs be used for preserving; if put into the jar while dirty they will spoil, and washing removes a protective coating which prevents spoiling.

Water Glass Method

Use one quart of sodium silicate to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Place the mixture in a five-gallon crock or jar. This will be sufficient to preserve 15 dozen eggs; and will serve as a guide for the quantity needed to preserve larger amounts of eggs. First. Select a five-gallon crock and clean it thoroughly, after which it should be scalded and allowed to dry.

Second. Heat a quantity of water to the boiling point, and allow it to cool.

Third. When cool, measure out 9 quarts of water, place it in the crock and add one quart of sodium silicate, stirring the mixture thoroughly.

Fourth. The eggs should be placed in the solution. If sufficient eggs are not obtainable when the solution is first made, additional eggs may be added from time to time. Be very careful to allow at least 2 inches of the solution to cover the eggs at all times.

Fifth. Place the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool dry place, well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper covered over and tied around the top of the crock will answer this purpose.

Using Preserved Eggs

Fresh, clean eggs properly preserved can be used satisfactorily for all purposes in cooking and for the table. When boiling preserved eggs, a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin at the large end before placing them in the water. This is done to allow the air in the egg to escape when heated so as to prevent cracking.

STATEMENT REGARDING FIXING OF PRICES

Washington, D. C. June 14, 1917.
In response to a letter regarding the fixing of prices of food products, the Secretary of Agriculture today, May 16, sent the following reply:

"Your letter of May 1, with enclosure, has been brought to my attention. Your correspondent expresses apprehension from the talk in the newspapers about the Government setting a price on foodstuffs. He seems to think that it is contemplated to fix a price to producers which would be so low that they could not secure a reasonable return. Of course there has been much confused writing in the papers. Only two suggestions have been made: One is that the Government be given power to fix a minimum price with a view to stimulate production. This price would be sufficiently high to insure producers against loss. It could not have the effect feared by your correspondent, because the very object would be to stimulate production by assuring sufficiently high prices to producers.

The other suggestion is that the Government be given power to fix a maximum price, in extreme emergencies to break corners or to control extortion. It is not contemplated that the Government, if it had the power to fix a maximum price, would announce the existence of such a price in reference to any one or more commodities in advance of the appearance of an acute situation; nor is it contemplated that such a price, if fixed, would be of continuing operation. The single thought in this connection is that the power might be used as a club to be applied only in individual cases where it is clear that an individual or corporation had established a corner or was practicing extortion. The power, it is suggested, would be used against such individuals or corporations, and when that particular situation was controlled or the abuse eliminated, the incident would be closed. Any further exercise of the power would depend upon the appearance of a similar condition.

COMMUNITY CLUB ORGANIZED IN JACKSON COUNTY

Goochland, May 25, 1917.
On May the second, Sherman Chasteen came to Pleasant Hill and organized a community club. We have met three times and Mr. Chasteen has been with us each time. The Club appreciates his help.

On May, the twenty-third, we met. The meeting was called to order by singing. The first speaker was Miss Laura Spence. She gave us an interesting talk on "Saving and Canning Fruits and Vegetables." She is doing a great work with the Canning Club girls. County Agent, Robert Spence came with a stirring talk, making us feel the crisis our country is facing. He told how to destroy various insects, bugs, etc. Everyone went away feeling that they had gotten good pay for coming out. People are beginning to feel that county agents are as necessary to farming as ministers are to the church.

We hope that these people will visit us again.
Yours for Better Farming,
J. W. Cox, Secretary.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour—Winter patents \$14.25@14.75, winter fancy \$13.75@14.25, winter family \$13.25@13.75, winter extras \$12.25@12.75, low grade \$11.75@12.25.
Corn—No. 2 white \$1.74½@1.75½, No. 2 yellow \$1.74½@1.75½, No. 2 mixed \$1.74½@1.75½, white ear \$1.73@1.75, mixed ear \$1.71@1.73.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18, No. 2 \$17@17.50, No. 3 \$16@16.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$17@17.50, No. 2 \$16.50@17, No. 1 clover \$17.50, No. 2 \$17.

Oats—No. 2 white 65¢@70¢, standard white 65¢@69¢, No. 3 white 67¢@68¢, No. 4 white 66¢@68¢, No. 2 mixed 66¢@67½¢, No. 3 mixed 66¢@68¢, No. 4 mixed 64¢@65¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.90@2.95, No. 3 red \$2.85@2.90, No. 4 red \$2.50@2.70.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 41¢, centralized creamery extras 39¢@39½¢, firsts 37¢, seconds 34¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 31¢, firsts 30¢, ordinary firsts 29¢, seconds 28¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over 35¢@38¢, under 1½ lb, 25¢; fryers, over 1½ lb, 30¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 21¢, under 5 lbs 21¢; roosters, 14½¢.

Live Stock—Cattle—Shippers \$5.50@12.75; butcher steers, extra \$11.50@12.25, good to choice \$10@11.50, common to fair \$7.50@10; heifers, extra \$11.25@12, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$7.50@9.50; cows, extra \$9@9.50, good to choice \$7.75@8.75, common to fair \$6@7.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.50@16.75, good to choice packers and butchers \$15.50@16.00, medium and mixed \$15@15.50, stage \$8@12.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@14.50, light shippers \$14@14.75.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 12, 1917	20.05	22.45	23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 31	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for Term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 12, 1917. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Dodging a Difficulty.

"Are you going to send the Sparkler girl a wedding present?"

"No. Old Sparkler and I had a squabble yesterday."

"That's too bad. What was the cause?"

"I really can't afford his friendship. He has five marriageable daughters."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A WIFE.

A wife is a gift bestowed upon man to reconcile him to the loss of paradise.—Goethe.

No man can either live piously or die righteous without a wife.—Richter.

The Citizen For You

The Citizen in 1917 will continue all its unequalled services for subscribers, and add new ones.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

"CANNING"

By Dr. A. F. Cornelius

It should be in the minds of all at this time to meet the world's needs by greater production and careful saving. Plans are completed and under way by this time for increased production. Have we given the matter of saving what we produce the thorough consideration it should have? The present price of food, with nothing to indicate a change of conditions, except for worse, should create serious thought on our part of saving as never before.

Certainly canning is one of the chief means of meeting the situation. If we neglect to can a supply of fruits and vegetables sufficient to carry us through another year, these things unless we do without them will come from the store at a high price, besides it will be made more difficult for our nation to supply the army, navy, and munition workers of our own country and our allies. With our present knowledge of canning, it should be out of the question for an agricultural community not to be self providing in canned fruits and vegetables through the winter and spring; but unless we rally to the cause, we will fall far short. In times of peace we haven't given canning the consideration it should have had. First of all let us think of its effect on health. Professor Posenan of Harvard University states for his first reason in explanation of the increase of the average life of man in the last 25 years the fact that it has been possible during that time to obtain fruit from the tropics the year 'round even in remote parts of the country. The same ends, and better, can be reached by canning our own fruits and vegetables. The increased length of life doubtless owes its increase in part to the improved art of canning. Before the days of cold storage, ships could not carry fruit from the tropics without it decaying on the way. In olden times the dread of the sea was not submarines but scurvy, the terrible disease which attacked the sailors whose rations consisted of salt bacon, smoked fish, and bread. It has been proven for us that not only scurvy but pellagra, which we have in our own state, results directly from a one-sided diet. The fate of tuberculosis and hookworm is largely decided by the food we have to eat. Here let me say there are two ways of fighting disease: 1st, keep the germs of infection away; 2nd, to so fortify the body with good food and healthful surroundings that the germ attacking is overcome instead of the germs multiplying and destroying the body. The first we have not been

prepared to consider seriously yet. Dr. McCormick, Secretary of Kentucky State Medical Association, has been preaching for years that each county should have a whole time health officer whose business it should be to protect the people from preventable diseases by methods of prevention which are giving such wonderful results in those parts of our country where the population has become convinced that it pays better to prevent disease than to repair broken bodies and lose lives. If we are not prepared to support the health program in the first way let us do what we can in the second, that of fortifying the body with better food the year around.

The statement can be made without fear of successful contradiction that if every family had canned fruits and legumes, "beans and peas," for use throughout the winter and spring, pellagra would vanish from our state. The chief expense to the country, however, is not the actual number of cases of pellagra or tuberculosis, but the greater number who are on their way to those diseases. They may be spoken of as pre-tubercular or pre-pellagrous. They are on the verge of actual disease; their bodies are in no condition to resist infection, and they are able to do about one-third the work of an abled bodied person. These people along with the actual diseased are a burden to the country and will be until they die or get well. No single step will go further toward correcting this condition than a bountiful supply of fruits and vegetables through the winter and early spring.

Besides health, we have certain ideas about home and community life that we would like to see realized. To do this wealth must be increased. There are two principle ways by which the wealth of the farmer is increased: 1st, by producing more than he needs at home so there will be something to sell; 2nd, by supplying home demands from the farm in so far as possible. If a farmer wants a piano, library, hot and cold water in the house, money is required to buy them. If the community wants good roads, the wealth of the community must be enough that taxes therefrom will support the building and maintaining of good roads. So the route for the farmer to better home life, to help the community and nation to be more efficient in these trying times is to make the farm produce more and better crops, and allow nothing to go to waste. Let us not be conscious or unconscious helpers of the enemy by carelessness or indifference in these things.

Here Are Some Plain Facts About Deadly Pest Which Ought to Convince Everyone of Necessity for Destroying These Disease Spreaders Before Hot Weather Comes.

1. Where is the house fly born? In filth, chiefly horse manure and outhouses.
2. How long is the life cycle of his birth? About ten days from the time the egg is laid until the mature fly is born.
3. What are the steps in the transformation from the egg to the fly? The egg, the maggot, the pupa, the fly.
4. Where does the fly live? Where there is filth.
5. Is there anything too filthy for the fly to eat? No.
6. Does the fly like clean food, too? Yes, and it appears to be his delight to wipe his feet on clean food.
7. Where is his favorite place of feeding? The manure heap, the garbage can, the privy vault, and the spittoon.
8. Where does the fly go after leaving the manure pile, the garbage can, the privy vault and the spittoon? Into the kitchen, dining room and bedroom.
9. What does he do in the kitchen, dining room and bedroom? He wipes his feet on the food, bathes in the milk, and annoys the sleeper.
10. Does the fly visit those sick with typhoid fever, consumption, smallpox and cholera infantum? It certainly does, and may call on you next.
11. Is the fly dangerous? Yes, he spreads disease.
12. How does he spread disease? By carrying infection on his legs and wings, and by "fly specks" after he has been feeding on infectious material.
13. What diseases may the fly thus carry? He may convey typhoid fever, tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery and "summer complaint."
14. Did the fly ever kill anyone? He killed more American soldiers in the Spanish-American war than the bullets of the Spaniards, and was the direct cause of much of the typhoid fever in the United States last year.
15. Where are the greatest number of cases of typhoid fever and summer complaint? Where there are the most flies.
16. Where are the most flies? Where there is most filth.
17. Is the presence of flies therefore an indication of nearby filth? It most certainly is, and that is disgraceful.
18. How may we successfully fight the fly? By destroying or removing his breeding place, the manure pile, removing all garbage and making the privy vault fly-proof, and by keeping our yard and alley clean; by screening the house; by the use of the wire swatter and sticky flypaper.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 17

THE RISEN LORD.

LESSON TEXT—John 20:1-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.—1 Cor. 15:20.

The death of Christ made a deep impression upon the beholders (Luke 23:48, 49). Joseph, who seems to have been a secret disciple, obtained the body, and gave it burial (Mark 15:42-47). In Mark's record we have the story of the discovery of the resurrection by the women, and Matthew tells us how his enemies dealt with that fact. Be sure to see a good harmony of the four gospels in presenting all of these lessons, else some important detail will be overlooked.

1. Mary's Visit to the Tomb (vv. 1-10). The Sabbath ended at sundown, and the shops were then open, and Mary Magdalene was able to purchase spices with which to anoint the dead body of Jesus. There is strong probability that the women paid a visit to the tomb late on Saturday (Matt. 28:1, R. V.). Starting the next morning, "while it was yet dark" (v. 1), they came to the tomb to perform this last service of love. Jesus had no need of such service (Matt. 16:27; 20:19), but the women were rewarded by receiving the first glimpse of the risen Lord. There were five appearances on this first day of the week: (1) to Mary Magdalene, (2) to the "other women," (3) to Peter; (4) to those on the way to Emmaus, and (5) to the ten disciples, Thomas being absent.

None of these seemed to expect Jesus to be risen, for they had each failed to listen to and ponder his words. The extent and genuineness of the affection of the women is found in that they went to serve Jesus when apparently all hope had failed (1 Cor. 13:3, R. V.). As soon as Mary saw the stone rolled away, she concluded that the tomb had been rifled, and hastened to report to the disciples (v. 2). This report of the women to the disciples was considered "as idle tales" (Luke 24:11). With intense eagerness Peter and John ran to the tomb thus reported as being robbed. John, the younger, reached the tomb first, but in reverence did not enter, only stooping to look in (v. 4, 5). Peter, the impetuous one, rushes inside, and sees the linen clothes lying, and the napkin that had been about the head carefully folded and lying in a place by itself (v. 7). This apparently insignificant detail is one which is really significant, inasmuch as it shows that the tomb had not been rifled, leaving disorder behind. Instead of excitedly snatching the napkin from his face, and hurling it whither it might fall, he had quietly taken it off, and in an orderly way laid it aside. It is in such minute details as this that we see the greatest evidence of the veracity of this record.

11. Mary Weeping (vv. 11-13). The disciples returned to their own homes, and doubtless to the other disciples (v. 10), but the loving Mary remained behind in this place made sacred as having housed the body of the Lord. It is natural for us to linger in silent meditation in places of our greatest revelation or of our deepest soul experience. Jesus had told his disciples over and over again that he should rise again, and it seems strange that his enemies should have remembered it (Matt. 27:63) and his friends not.

111. Mary Weeping (vv. 16-18). There must have been an infection in the voice of Jesus, for upon the utterance of that one word, "Mary," she recognized her risen Lord. Joyfully she exclaimed, "Rabboni," that is to say, "Master" (v. 16), and would have poured out her love and worship at his feet. Jesus, however, does not suffer her to hold him fast. Mary must leave him, and tell the others. Literally, he says, "Do not lay hold of me but go and make known the glad truth that I am risen again." The risen Lord must return to "My Father" and "My God," whereas the one who would gladly have remained at his feet must go to the brethren, and make known the facts of the fulfillment of prophecy and the resurrection of our Lord.

The bribed soldiers spread abroad the tale that the disciples had stolen his body. The later lives of these disciples, their heroism and martyrdom, are evidence of the absurdity of any such act on their part.

The resurrection of Jesus is a vindication of his claim to being the Son of God. We do well to emphasize his birth, and to dwell much upon his death, yet both of these have no essential value apart from his resurrection.

Apart from this, the cross is the end of a failure. The resurrection demonstrated that Jesus Christ's redemption was not completed upon the cross. The resurrection is better authenticated than any other event in history.

The risen Lord called this weak band of disciples "my brethren" (Matt. 28:10). He is our brother still, and we are to proclaim his work of redemption, the proof of which is the resurrection, unto others who know it not, for this story is no fiction. It is the world's most tremendous and awe-inspiring and glorious fact.

SERMON TO GRADUATES

(Continued from Page Three)

The next year, 1897, came Josephine A. Robinson as Professor of Mathematics and Dean of Women, continuing until her marriage in 1911.

In 1898 we recognized the Academy by appointing a Dean, a man vitally bound up in Berea's history, Miles E. Marsh. We also secured a thorn in Woodwork who remained seven years, Charles A. King.

Professor Todd dying in 1898, we appointed our first full Librarian, one who had been assistant under his direction and continued until her marriage three years later, Mary Pasco Gould.

The great event, however, was the coming of the former President of the Kansas Agricultural College to Berea in 1898 as Vice President and Professor of English. This was Dr. George T. Fairchild, brother of Berea's former President. His considerable and able management enabled President Frost to dismiss home cares and do the best field work of his life. Dr. Fairchild died in a surgical operation in 1901.

In 1899 came Miss Merrow who has served in several important home science positions. In 1900 we appointed another Kansas man as Professor of History and on Fairchild's death he became Vice President until he left for pastoral work in 1903. This was Dr. Howard M. Jones.

In this year Joseph Lee and Herbert A. Wilder of Boston were added to the board of Trustees and in the following year Dr. Grant of New York, and William Belknap who was succeeded by his son in 1914.

In this year also came the first man as Dean of the Normal School, John W. Dinsmore, who gave important service for twelve years.

But the distinctive movement in 1900 was the calling of Raymond to give his entire time as Superintendent of Extension Work. He continued three years and did work for which we have found no equal successor.

In 1901 came our first full time Secretary, the genial Will C. Gamble, who remained ten years; and Miss Virginia Dox, who helped in field work until 1907. To the Foundation School came Miss Ellen R. Raymond.

In 1902 came to the College Miss Mary E. Welsh and to the Normal School Charles D. Lewis.

In 1903 the office of Registrar was set up in charge of a special worker, Miss Clark, who died the next year, and was succeeded by Miss Ethel E. Todd as Assistant to Professor Marsh. We had been securing preparation for a young engineer who began work at this time, Mr. George G. Dick, and for a teacher of fine Woodwork, Mr. Noah May. Miss Corwin began her work as Librarian and a new instructor in Science appeared, Christian F. Rumold.

In 1904 we first undertook the support of a physician, Dr. Cowley; and Dr. Thomson was added to the board of Trustees. It thus appears that there are here today sixteen persons who were connected with Berea in 1904.

Such was our momentum of progress when we were met by the hostile legislation in Kentucky.

Third Period—Hostile Legislation

The third period was that of adjustment to hostile legislation. Every school, no matter how national in its scope, has to be subject to the state in which it happens to be located. Berea is subject to Kentucky.

We are recounting the events of the last quarter of a century but here we must go back to earlier beginnings. Up to the Civil War, our country was part slave and part free. Berea was an opponent of slavery before the war and after the war Berea has continued to fight the shadow of slavery which is that un-American and un-American sentiment called "caste." Caste is a peculiar feeling, most prevalent under the despotisms of the East, which holds that some men are to be treated as contemptible and despicable because of their race and given no recognition or encouragement whatever their merits or attainments. A high-caste Brahmin will not eat with a low-caste Brahmin. In our southern states there is an artificial discrimination against people of dark skin. A dark skinned person must not be addressed as Mr. or Mrs. and must not ride in the same carriage as a white person.

Now to unthinking children brot up in these customs, it all seems a matter of course and so our southern continues to be more like Egypt and India in social ways than like the free north and civilized Europe.

In England a virtuous and able Negro receives special recognition and encouragement. In the South he is jealously watched and systematically discouraged, snubbed and "made to keep his place," as the saying goes. This is one of the things that retards both the material and moral progress of our southern states.

Now Berea, like Maryville and some other schools, undertook to deliver the south from these prejudices. For twenty-eight years colored students were freely admitted at Berea just as at the great schools of the north and of the civilized world. The old slaveholders predicted that all sorts of evil would result, but none of these predictions came to pass. There were collisions between white and colored but they were not in Berea. There were fearful scandals between white and black but they were in Richmond, Lexington, in Louisville, but not in Berea.

And the old slaveholders and their successors, who were often more unreasonable than the slaveholders themselves, began to fear that the Negroes would prove their humanity by real virtues and abilities. They did not wish this to happen. If the Negro could improve in spite of his skin, they would make laws to keep him down. They passed the separate-coach laws which are an hourly shame to Kentucky and her sister southern states. And at last, when a mulatto man, Booker T. Washington, became so able and useful and eminent that he was casually invited to lunch with the President of the United States, those Southern people were angry and began passing separate school laws. They had already separated the races in the schools which were supported by state money, but now they passed laws forbidding anyone, even at his own expense, from teaching white and colored people together. This law fell in Kentucky in 1904.

For the next five years, 1904-1909, we were struggling with the question of our duty under these trying circumstances. First, we questioned the power of the state to pass such a law, but the Supreme Court of the United States decided that inasmuch as Berea College was a corporation created by the law of the state, it was subject in all things to the state. In other words, a corporation has none of the "inalienable rights" which belong to an individual.

Next we had to discover what was our duty to the colored people thus excluded. Evidently, some of Berea's property had been given for them, and evidently it would be a great disappointment to a student already in attendance and a loss to the race for all future time. After long prayer and consultation, we decided to do the very utmost for the colored people, and put forth any needed effort to secure the necessary means. First, we would provide travel expenses and student aid so that every colored student already in Berea should finish a course at some other institution. This was followed up for years and scores of our one-time colored students graduated elsewhere. Second, we would build for them an institution of their own equal to the old Berea. We could not insure that it should grow like Berea, but we could insure that it should start like Berea.

So the President and his wife and Professor Penniman had the task of raising current expenses for Berea and at the same time the funds required for this great "adjustment." We enlisted Dr. Thomson, then pastor of the Union Church, to push subscriptions in our own state. The times were not favorable for money raising. It was perhaps as large an act of faith as we ever put forth. We got our first large encouragement in a pledge of \$25,000 from a dear friend in Boston, who gave it almost with her dying breath. And a year later I came back to the little room in New York where my wife was staying to tell her that Andrew Carnegie had pledged one half the amount needed, \$200,000. That was like a voice from God saying we had been safe in believing that whatever was right was possible. That was one of the most sacred hours of our life. Next morning, as Carnegie's pledge was announced in the papers, Mrs. Sage, whom no one was allowed to call upon, added \$25,000. The last \$50,000 was raised in Kentucky.

And then came the choosing of a site and the organization of the school. We had a site selected and contracted for and were broken up and driven off by an uprising of the inhabitants of Anchorage. But at last the site was bought, the constitution framed, the Trustees selected, Dr. Thomson elected Principal, and one of our own colored graduates, Professor Kirke Smith, made Dean, and the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky was launched on its independent career.

And during these five years of the

Adjustment Struggle, Berea itself continued to advance. The Library, Chapel and Water Works promised before the attack of the State Legislature were duly completed, and in building them, we installed a brick yard which we found ourselves unable to manage successfully. And purchases of forest land continued. The Tavern, the Ladies Hall Annexes, the Emergency Barracks and Garden Barn and office, the cottage at Chautauqua and the house for Professor Raine belong to this period, and the central heat and power plant was begun. During this period, the President had his second serious illness—inflammatory rheumatism.

And new workers appeared. In 1904, Superintendent Edwards took charge of the Foundation Schools and Rev. Howard Hudson came as Superintendent of Student Labor. In 1905 came Ralph Rigby in charge of Music and Miss Jean Cameron as Matron of Boone Tavern.

In 1906 came Professor Raine for his great work in English and Philosophy, Mr. Burgess as Superintendent of Construction and Mr. Canfield as Engineer. Harvey E. Fisk became a trustee.

In 1907 came a new Normal instructor and Dean of Women, Katherine S. Bowersox; also a graduate of Wheaton College to take charge of our printing department, Edward L. Roberts; also a truly great teacher for the Foundation Schools, Mr. James C. Bowman. Miss Anna L. Smith came as Secretary to the President. We congratulate these friends upon the completion of ten years of honorable service.

The next year, 1908-09, came our Professor of History and Political Science, Dr. James R. Robertson, our rigorous yet popular Bursar, Mr. Howard E. Taylor, and a young teacher of Agriculture, just graduated from Berea, Francis O. Clark. To our School of Commerce came our graduate, Livengood, to the Foundation School, Miss Evans. To the Board of Trustees were added Bishop McDowell, and Dr. Herbert S. Johnson.

So we came to the end of the Adjustment Period. Lincoln Institute was established, our obligations to our colored brethren amply and honorably met, and we turned to start Berea itself upon new lines of progress.

Fourth Period—The Present

But this present period, this Second Period of Expansion began with a great depression. The Adjustment struggle had exhausted the nerves of the President. As he went his rounds of summer appointments in search of donors in the east he was smitten with a cold, and then nervous prostration, which weeks in the Adirondacks could not cure. Our Trustee, Mr. Wilder, cared for him like a father, took him to the great nerve specialist in Boston who sentenced him to a year abroad, a year of somber rest. He returned in the summer of 1910 with a bill of health from Dr. Osler of Oxford.

Dr. Ellis, late President of Taber College, performed a great service as Regent that year and continued important work until his untimely death in 1911.

In that year 1909-10 appeared two new workers in the Normal School, William Carl Hunt and Miss Ollie Mae Parker and a second worker in the Library, Mrs. Ridgeway. During this year of the President's absence also Pearsons Hall was built and the heat plant started. Mr. Thompson Hurnan succeeded his father on the Board of Trustees.

Even while the President was away Providence worked for us. Dr. Pearsons offered as a medicine \$100,000 on condition that we raise \$100,000 more and Dr. Cady of New York wrote in the winter that a great friend in that city was planning to give substantial help in meeting Dr. Pearsons's conditions—news that was a great restorative of faith and nerve.

The immediate home coming however, was a shock. Treasurer Osborn met us on the dock in New York to say that gifts for current expenses had fallen off \$22,000, the Institution had borrowed to the limit and there was no money to pay salaries and other dues September 1st. The President therefore remained in the East some weeks to secure funds for immediate necessities. Then there was a brief visit in Berea and he and Mrs. Frost started out to complete the Pearsons-Kennedy Endowment. Exciting months followed and the task was completed before spring. Some of us remember the Consecration Meeting in Berea. On April 14, 1911, I saw Dr. Pearsons for the last time at his birthday celebration in Hinsdale. He was ninety-one years old, with no near relative in the world, trembling, deaf and gloriously young and happy.

This year, 1910-11, Howard Hall

was renovated, Dr. Lyon conducted a most successful protracted meeting, and the attendance increased. Two new young men were added to our working force, John Newton Peck and John Franklin Smith, and one lady with many friends, Mrs. Absalom Golden.

The next year, 1911-12, was the least burdened of all our twenty-five. There was no great financial campaign on hand and President, Trustees and Faculty devoted themselves to the internal affairs of the Institution. Hamilton W. Mabie and Governor Willson were Commencement speakers; Bishop McDowell, David Paulsen, Dr. Weatherford and John G. Wooley were among our great visitors; the students were for the first time segregated in their dining rooms, the Congregational Church lot was purchased and the Dairy Barn erected. The policy of assisting workers in educational travel was adopted. Governor Willson became a trustee.

New workers added this year are Mrs. Anna Ernberg, Miss Jessie Moore, Miss Ruth C. Sperry, Dr. Benson H. Roberts and Mr. James G. Durham, all of whom are thus seen to be six years old in Berea's service.

The year 1912-13 brought us new workers for the Academy one who seems as though she had always been here, Mrs. Elizabeth Peck, Ph. D., and for the whole Institution as extension worker as well as preacher and teacher, Rev. Charles Spurgeon Knight, and as teacher of Printing our graduate, George W. Clark. That was the only year in which the President has himself conducted the protracted meeting. Four new trustees reinforced the Board: Asher, Embree, Lyman, and Michel. Putnam Hall was built, and the Ice Plant begun.

The year 1913-14 brought us the head of our Normal School, Dr. McAllister, and to the Foundation School our graduate, Miss Etta Moore, to the Boarding Hall, Mr. Golden. The Music Hall was made from an unnecessary church-house, and the beautiful Knapp Hall erected.

The year 1914 brought us for the College, Professor Messner, for the Normal Department Charles B. Anderson of the Demonstration School, for the Academy, Tutor Henry A. Ritter, for the Vocational Schools our Agricultural Demonstrator, Robert F. Spence, our graduate, for the Foundation School, Mr. Parker, Miss Gertrude Smith, for our Repair Department, Mr. Pruitte Smith, to the Dean of Labor's office Miss Ora Myrtle Starns. To the important office of College Secretary came Mr. Vaughn, Dr. Brodie came onto the Board of Trustees, and William Belknap succeeded his father. The Girls' Gymnasium was provided by enlarging a barn.

The year 1915-16 brought to the College, Professor Harold R. Phalen, to the Normal School our graduate, James E. Hillman, to the Academy, Carl E. Vogel and Charles Noble Shutt, to the Vocational Department, in Agriculture, Prof. Jesse Baird, in Iron-work, Fitzhugh L. Draughon, in Home Science our graduate, Miss Margaret E. Diney and Miss Myrtle M. Berg, as Farm Foreman, Silas L. Baird, as Garden Foreman, Benton Fielder, in Bricklaying Gideon T. Spencer and Frank Vose, recalled after some years' absence, for the Foundation School Miss Lucy J. Ritscher, to our Boarding Hall, Miss Eva M. Fisher, to the Treasurer's office Harold W. Hackett, to the Music Department, Miss Carman. The great equipments of this year were Hunting Hall, the temporary Y. M. C. A. Building, gift of a trustee, and the Bakery.

The present year, just closing 1916-17, has brought too many new workers to be enumerated and its new equipments are in plain sight and sound. Like our earlier equipments, they are given supreme value by their association with the thought of the friends who provide them.

One other important event should be recorded as a part of the history of these years. In the early years, our patriarchs, Fee and Rogers, were partly supported as workers for the American Missionary Association. Another missionary of this Association sent to Jamaica was the Rev. Hemann Hall, a graduate of Oberlin. Mr. Hall's daughter, Ellen, taught in Berea one year, 1872-73. She subsequently married a physician and died while he was studying abroad at Vienna. Her brother, Charles M. Hall, was a pupil of Frost's in Oberlin, class of 1885. It was this Charles M. Hall who invented the aluminum process. He was for years virtually an invalid, dividing his time between his home and laboratory at Niagara Falls and his business offices in Pittsburgh. Twice in the corridor of Manhattan Hotel, President Frost was plucked by the sleeve by a quiet man sitting in a chair, and turned to find that

it was Charles M. Hall. On both occasions they sat and visited about old times. Hall began to send \$50 or \$100 annually to Berea.

One morning the President awoke on the sleeping porch with a sudden and strong impression that he ought to visit Charles M. Hall and lay before him the needs and opportunities of Berea. He made the journey at once and for that single purpose, like the visit to Chicago to see Dr. Pearsons in earlier years. He spent a day at Hall's home in Niagara Falls, talked over old times and new prospects and returned without asking or receiving any definite promise except \$500 for current expenses.

Hall died in December, 1914, leaving Berea a minor share in his residuary estate. This share was not to be turned over to the possession of the College for twenty years, but after the payment of certain other bequests, some income at the discretion of the Trustees was to be paid over to the Treasurer of Berea College each year. The prospect now is that these Trustees may make their first payment during the next school year. How much it will be is very uncertain but it will probably amount to a sum of five figures, and twenty years hence, Charles M. Hall may be counted one of the great benefactors of the mountain region.

These annals bear their own lessons. First of all, they are a present day "demonstration" as our agricultural and home science friends might call it, of the readiness of the Heavenly Father to work through weak but willing human agents for the accomplishment of great results.

They also show how the co-operation of human with human is as necessary as the co-operation of human and divine. In fact the divine in-working is seldom more striking than in its bringing divergent human efforts into harmony of time and place and aim. It is this blessed co-operation which yields most effective work and most rewarding fellowship.

My young friends of the graduating classes: I do not feel certain whether God intends to bring to pass a Heaven upon earth. Through past ages the world has seemed sometimes to grow better and sometimes to grow worse. I am not wholly confident of our superiority to men who lived in the times of Luther and Christ and Abraham. But I am certain that God intends every soul to have a chance to make its choices and to show its mettle.

You have inherited something from your parents, and you have received something from countless loving and anxious hearts bestowed upon you by Berea College. With this equipment, you enter the stream of history to be no longer onlookers but actors. The next twenty-five years will determine much in the history of your lives. They will be different from the twenty-five years past, but they will be good years in which to live and achieve.

(The End.)

The sale of the Red Cross Seals in the United States passed the million dollar mark last year, and at present more than 75 per cent of the work of anti-tuberculosis organizations of the country are supported by the proceeds. The money from such sales will, in large measure, be diverted now for Red Cross army nurses, and other instrumentalities will have to be used to raise funds. The Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners is handicapped to considerable degree by limited resources, but is doing its best, regardless of it, to educate the people to the fact that the disease can be prevented, and a great many cases cured, if taken in time, and the treatment, shown by experience and results, is fully followed. Write to Dr. W. L. Heizer, executive secretary at Frankfort, for fuller information, if interested.

Many of us can remember when tuberculosis was considered so deadly a disease that little was done for the victim but to make his short stay on earth as comfortable as possible. But careful study by the most learned doctors has exploded such a belief, and experience has proved that, with the proper care and treatment, the disease readily yields to cure, if taken in time, and relief obtained even in advanced stages. Write Dr. W. L. Heizer, executive secretary at Frankfort, for circulars, bulletins, etc., which will give full information on the subject.

Two of a Kind.

"You found that pug puppy," complained the lover, "until I am actually jealous of him."
"You're all alike," answered the girl. "This puppy is jealous of you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

We are authorized to announce
L. C. POWELL

Of Sand Gap, Ky., as a candidate for Sheriff of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. F. MINTER

Of McKee, Ky., as a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. (Ad. 5.)

We are authorized to announce
A. D. BOWMAN

of Island City, Ky., as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5

We are authorized to announce
W. E. JOHNSON

Of Berea, Ky., as a candidate for Assessor of Madison County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary, Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. H. BROCK

Of Richmond, Ky., as a candidate for re-election for County Superintendent of Education of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party. Primary, Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5

We are authorized to announce
ALBIN CORNELISON

as a candidate for Representative of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5

We are authorized to announce
P. S. WHITLOCK

of Richmond, Ky., as candidate for Sheriff of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party. Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5

JACKSON COUNTY

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, June 4.—We are having lots of rain. Oats and grass are greatly improved.—Dr. R. E. Barlett and Mary Barlett are going away on a month's vacation.—The Rev. J. W. Anderson will preach at Old Flat Lick church the first of every month, the Rev. Harve Johnson at the M. E. Church the fourth Sunday of each month, the Rev. Bill Anderson at the Baptist the second Saturday and Sunday of each month, the Rev. W. A. Worthington the third Sunday of each month at the Dutch church.

Carico

Carico, June 4.—There fell a hard hail in this section last Saturday.—The Sunday School that has been closed on account of measles will begin at Flat Top Sunday.—Mrs. Elizabeth Craft is very poorly at present.—There will be preaching at Flat Top the fourth Sunday in this month by Brother Henry Lewis of Lite.—Aunt Leatha Fussey is poorly at this writing.—There has been a tide in the river here all the past week.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Willie Reynolds, son of Malon Reynolds of Maulden. He was shot by Wilder Bay near Uncle Jake Gabbard's place in Owsley County.—Uncle Jim Friely and two of Ben Johnson's sons of Anville were here fishing last week.—Corn is scarce in these parts, selling for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, eggs 25 and 28 cents per dozen.

Bond

Bond, June 9.—We are having some nice growing weather and everything is looking very well.—Most everybody is working in their corn at present. Corn is small but looks well.—Mr. and Mrs. John Seals are the parents of a fine baby boy born Tuesday.—The trustees of this Educational Division met at Anville Saturday and employed the teachers for the ensuing year.—Tillie York will teach at this place, Sam Wolfe at Anville and Creney Moore at Green Hill.—More than 500 from this place and the surrounding country attended the Sunday-school Rally at East Bernstadt Sunday. Most everybody reports a pleasant time. We extend our thanks to the Rockcastle River Railway Co. for furnishing us all a free ride.—Charlie Baldwin was

quietly married to Miss Combs of Clay County recently. We wish them much joy.

Privett

Privett, June 9.—Farmers are getting behind with their work on account of so much wet weather.—Finley Spurlock of Lexington is visiting home folks.—Bob Evans is very poorly.—Judge Spurlock was called to McKee today to try Samuel Andrew for the murder of his brother-in-law, Fowler.—Several of the boys in this vicinity went to the polls and registered last Tuesday.—Rev. Harve Johnson went to Conway last Friday to fill his regular appointment.—Ed Montgomery and Rebecca Cook were united in marriage last Wednesday.—Arch Peters attended church at Cannon Chapel last Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Cow Creek

Cow Creek, June 4.—The recent warm weather and rain has started the young crops to growing.—Apples are going to be very scarce this year and peaches will be almost a failure.—Henry Evans, of Lite, Jackson County spent Monday night with J. L. Gabbard on his way home from Breathitt County where he had been to attend the funeral of some of his relatives.—J. W. Frost, jr., from Lebanon, Ohio made a business trip to Indian Creek Monday.—Uncle Wiley Murrell who has been very ill is no better at this writing.—Mrs. Lee Callahan and mother visited Mr. and Mrs. Seaber Eversole Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. Elmer E. Gabbard and family of Bowlingtown spent last week with his father John L. Gabbard and family.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sally who have been working in Cincinnati O. returned home Sunday and have gone to work on the farm.—There were sixteen applicants took the county examination at Booneville May 18-19. Four making first class certificates, and five failing.—Mr. and Mrs. Crit Fields visited homefolks Sunday.—Carl Frost filled his regular appointment at Esau Sunday afternoon.—Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bowlin of Eversole attended church at Esau Sunday and took dinner with Misses Lury and Hazel Gabbard.—Mrs. J. K. Gabbard is visiting relatives at Booneville this week.—Foyster Robinson, who joined the U. S. Army and is stationed at Winchester, is home for a few days' visit.—Willie Reynolds, son of M. J. Reynolds, was shot and instantly killed May 20, near the Esau school house by Floyd Wilder, son of Joseph Wilder. He was buried Monday, May 21, at the Uncle Plez Moore graveyard. Funeral services conducted by Rev. Ed and Ike Gabbard.

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, June 2.—Last Saturday evening, Miss Grace Wilson gave the following young people a very enjoyable party at her home: Misses Sarah Cook, Linnie Wilson, Bertie Wilson, Callie Mae Wilson, Pearl Wilson, Myrtle Wilson, Florence Wilson, Messrs. Zack Wilson, Vernon Wilson, Wendell McCollum, Clayton Holbrook, Herman Mahaffy, Sherman Cook and Delbert Cook. The party was well planned and it furnished an hour of unequalled pleasure to those who attended.—Miss Grace Wilson is planning to start early next week on a visit with some friends in Ohio. All of Grace's friends feel that this visit will be a great contrast with school life, of which she has known so much that it will be an exceedingly profitable vacation for her.—The Royal Oak Sunday-school is one of the best in Owsley County and its worthy teachers and officers deserve much praise for their faithful attention and loyal service which they have given.

Herd

Herd, June 2.—Farmers are behind with their work on account of so much wet weather.—Miss Ella Simpson gave a music party last Saturday night. A large crowd was present and all enjoyed it.—Ellis Halcomb of McKee, visited his sister Mrs. E. B. Flanery at this place from Friday until Monday of last week.—Miss Bernice Farmer of Sturgeon is visiting friends and relatives this week.—Miss Jewel McGeorge attended singing at Maulden last Sunday.—Misses Ruby and Ida Madden visited at Mr. Johnnie Simpson's last Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. Willie Pennington and Miss Nellie Montgomery were quietly married at the home of the bride last Saturday afternoon.—Edward Montgomery and Miss Rebecca Cook were quietly married at the home of the

bride last Wednesday.—The Rev. Joe Ward will preach at Mt. Gilead the third Saturday and Sunday of this month.

Earnestville

Earnestville, June 11.—Mrs. Ella Moore and daughter Mollie spent last Monday night with Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson of Seoville.—On registration day 42 registered in Wild Dog precinct.—Rev. J. S. Ward preached to a large audience last Sunday morning at Dry Fork. Baptism was administered unto seven.—Children Day exercises will be held at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday afternoon.—Saturday and Sunday June 16-17 will be regular preaching days at Moores Schoolhouse. Rev. Albert Bowman, moderator accompanied by Rev. Isaac Gabbard Sunday.—Colman Brandenburg and wife visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Caudill last Saturday and Sunday.—C. T. Gabbard and wife attended Church at Dry Fork Sunday and enjoyed a splendid dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Logan Gabbard.

MADISON COUNTY

Coyte

Coyte, June 2.—An awful wind storm swept thru here last Sunday but not much damage was done.—Mr. and Mrs. James Powell attended the all day meeting at Hugh, Jackson County last Sunday.—Misses Hallie and Retha Hendrick and brother Cecil spent Sunday evening with the Misses Roda and Mary Lee Todd of Kingston.—Several from this community attended preaching at Bethel Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Powell and family attended the funeral of Pete Gallagher at Dreyfus Monday.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, June 11.—Last Wednesday Miss Nancy E. Lowry of this place, and Tom Handy of Winchester were quietly married in the latter place.—Leonard Matherly and wife of Richmond visited the former's father, the Rev. J. H. Matherly, last week. Leonard will teach the Buck-erville School this coming term.

JUST COMMON HOUSEFLIES



Stable Flies

The pesky stable flies are a great source of annoyance to the cows and the cause of considerable loss of milk and vitality. They are seldom killed by the lash of the cow's switch and when disturbed they rise in a mass for two or three feet and then settle down on another part of the cow's body. As they are not attracted by bait it is not easy to catch or kill them.

One bright dairymaid of observing mind saw their peculiar habit of rising and settling in a bunch, says a writer, so she planned some sticky flypaper to

a sack and laid it over the cow's shoulders. In this way she soon trapped most of the flies. By doing this early in the summer you will prevent their breeding and, as they do not travel except on an animal, you will be rid of them for the season.

Another effective way to get rid of the stable fly is to catch them in a net. Make it of a fine quality of mosquito netting at least 18 inches long. On the end of a short handle tie a wire loop 15 to 18 inches in diameter and fasten the net to the loop. As the flies rise in a cloud you can catch many of them with a swift scoop of the net. In a few minutes you can get most of the flies which annoy the cows.

USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT'S

BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER

Than Any Other Brand

The Rev. G. W. Peel of Nicholasville filled his regular appointment Sunday and Sunday night. Owing to the rainy time he dispensed with Saturday night meeting.—About one hundred men registered in this precinct last Tuesday to get ready for Uncle Sam's army.—The Log Lick lodge of Juniors decorated the graves of the departed brethren last Sunday evening with appropriate exercises. A big crowd was present.—Luther Lowry has gone to Hamilton, O. to work a while.—Farmers are very much behind with their work as we have been having so much rain the last two weeks.—Tobacco planters have taken advantage of the recent cool season and nearly all have their tobacco set in the shape.—There is a large acreage of garden vegetables in this part of the county than we have seen in a long time.—Billy Berryman's house was struck by lightning last Sunday, but no one of them was killed.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, June 11.—Dr. J. I. Sutton suffered a severe attack of acute indigestion last week, but at present able to be out again.—Major J. H. Evans of the Hospital Corps of the 2nd Regiment, which is stationed at Winchester, was visiting home folks here first of week.—Monday was County Court Day which brought in quite a crowd from all parts of the county and a large bunch of cattle, hogs, etc., were sold.—Owing to so much rain recently the farmers through the county the getting behind with their farming.—Miss Addie Mae Congleton, who has been in Berea in school since last December, came home last Thursday.—Captain William Cornelius moved his family back from Ohio a few days ago and will live here while he is in charge of the Company of this place.—Lee County registered 842 men last Tuesday subject to military duty. Our county has furnished a Colonel, Major, Captain and two Lieutenants and also a Hospital Corps.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, June 11.—Miss Ethel Estridge is visiting friends in Knoxville, Tennessee.—Mr. and Mrs. Dock Hendron and family spent the week end with his parents in Danville.—Tandy and Walter Centers each bought a Buick car last week.—Billy Layton who has been employed in Kansas City, Mo., for the past year returned to his home near Lancaster Tuesday.—Dr. Metcalf of Indiana is visiting his relatives here a few days.—A large number from this place attended the Berea Commencement June 6 also Queen Esther on the night of the 4th.—Dr. Carmon was called the 8th to join the hospital corps. The hearts of all the people around are sad at having to give him up.—Millard Smith of Berea is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, June 4.—The Sunday-school at Blue Lick was conducted by Mr. Leask, who was ably assisted by Mr. Hackley. We regret exceedingly to part with Mr. Leask, who has so efficiently and faithfully served in the Sunday-school at this place. He will not get out again but the Macedonian cry is going out to Berea for other workers. "Come over and help us."—Arch Flanery, a former Berea student, who has been teaching in a Training School for Athletics at Kalamazoo, Mich., for the past two years, was home for Registration Day.—Elmo Flanery, a student of Maryville College, Tenn., was also at home to register.—Robert Bengtson from Hamilton, O., is visiting at the home of Sam Harris.—Wool dealers are paying 55c. for wool uncleaned, 60 and 75c. for clean wool.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, June 10.—We are having plenty of rain and crops are making rapid progress.—D. R. Daniel had a valuable horse drowned last week in the Red river during a high tide.—James Clark has returned to the old Masons home at Shelbyville.—The registration in this city for military service was seventy-seven, the total in the county was 481.—A Boy Scout movement is on foot in this city; four boys have already passed the requirements.—Dr. R. A. Irvin took the examination at Louisville last week for a commission in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. Army. We are glad to say the Doctor passed successfully and his application has been forwarded to Washington, D. C.—John Hiley has returned home from Dayton, O.—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Harris are the proud parents of a fine daughter who tipped the scales at 10 1/2 lbs. She has been named Ruth.—Next

Tuesday has been set apart as clean up day in town.—The Clay City and Furnace road has been improved considerably in the past two weeks with the new-road grader which was purchased by a private subscription.—Uncle Ben Curtis who lives in Possum Hollow says one way to fight the high cost of living is to eat more squirrels and young rabbits for meal, adding on a ground hog once in a while.

LETCHER COUNTY

Polly

Polly, June 5.—We are having lots of wet weather and last Friday eve a severe storm passed over this section.—The Rev. Mr. Lucas preached to a large crowd Sunday at the Camp Branch school house.—Eld. J. R. Peters was over from Cowton.—Andy Sexton of Rock House had a leg amputated Monday; he had been suffering for a long time with bone scrofula.—The candidates have begun to canvass.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Blane Crose, a baby girl, which died shortly after its birth.—J. A. Hollbrooks, a noted stock dealer, bought and sold 96 head of sheep last week and has about 80 more on hand.

Polly, June 11.—We are having lots of wet weather and the farmers are getting along with their work very slow.—79 boys registered last Tuesday and most everybody seemed to be anxious to go to the colors.—The Mountain boys will play their part in the present war, if only given a chance.—Andy Adams and family visited at Mr. and Mrs. Wesly Bruding this week.—Bob Amburgey of Melhoberts was a caller on Camp Branch Sunday.—Sunday was regular meeting time in the Thornton Gap. A large crowd was present.—Contractor Nathaniel Hale is paying \$2.00 per day for hands to work on the road.—James Pendleton has been employed to teach our school this year.—Dixon Caudill of Sand Lick is very ill at present. His sister, Mrs. E. A. Craft of Millstone is at his bedside.—K. K. Polly was up from Lexington last week on a little vacation.—Miss Vergie Moore of Colson was a visitor at A. J. Clay's Friday.—A bunch of boys and girls of Rockhouse attended church Sunday.—Thirteen of our Letcher County boys will leave soon for Ft. Thomas where they will stand an examination for the army.—Peter Adams was over from Millstone and visited his brother, Willie Adams.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, June 4.—Miss Renna Webb was the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. Sparks last week.—Little Verna Ella Sparks visited her little niece, Inez Jordan, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Miss David, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks Sunday.—Miss Daisy Pitcher is visiting Miss Mag Deyern.—Mrs. Julia Jordan and daughter, Inez, visited her mother, Mrs. J. W. Sparks over Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks Sunday.—Mrs. W. H. Rice entertained Monday evening, Misses Renna Webb, Daisy Pitcher, Mag Deyern and Sam Sparks and wife.—Rev. Taylor filled his appointment at Cornith Saturday and Sunday. Large crowds attended.—Willie Henderson was in this neighborhood buying milk cows last week.—We had a severe storm Friday. The lightning struck flarlin Jordan's house and burned everything.

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, June 9.—We are having plenty of rain for the past week.—The corn crops are looking fine.—H. G. Bicknell lost a fine black mare June 9th. She was struck by lightning.—Cabe Smith of Richmond is visiting J. A. Bicknell this week.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Conkling

Conkling, June 1.—Most every one is done planting corn in this vicinity, and the days are growing warmer, which is some encouragement to the farmers.—Miss Kate Anderson is home from Berea where she has been attending school.—The communion services were held at Macedonia Sunday. Six persons were baptized Thursday evening at the mouth of Island Creek by the Rev. Isaac Gabbard.—Wendell McCollum visited his grandmother a couple of days this week.—Grant Taylor and family are visiting relatives in Clay County.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ford on May 18th, a daughter.

Island City

Island City, May 28.—The boys, I suppose, will respond to the call in regard to registering their names the 5th of June.—The war is coming to be a very serious question among the people in this community. The high prices people have to pay for bread and food stuff have brought

(Continued on Page Five)